



# DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT

## Emperor, Reagan Exchange Toasts

OW101233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo Nov 10 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito played host Thursday night to President and Mrs Ronald Reagan at a glittering state banquet at the sprawling Imperial Palace. Some 140 Japanese and American dignitaries were present at the function held after President Reagan completed two rounds of official talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The 82-year-old emperor, the world's longest reigning monarch who now is called a symbol of state under the post-war Japanese Constitution, said in a toast that "I am highly pleased to note that our two countries have now become closest neighbors bound by strong bonds of friendship."

"It is my ardent hope," said the emperor, "that the President's visit to our country will serve as an occasion for our two peoples to increase their mutual understanding and deepen their mutual trust, so that they will contribute together not only to the national interests of the two countries, but also to the peace and prosperity of the world and the enhancement of the welfare of mankind."

The emperor recalled his visit to the United States eight years ago and said: "I also cherish a happy memory of the warm welcome accorded the empress and me when we visited the United States." "I was deeply impressed on that occasion by observing first hand the way of living of the American people, freedom-loving, cheerful and dynamic."

The President said: "My visit to your country has reaffirmed my confidence in the future of our relations."

He said: "...the language of our two countries is still different, but we understand and appreciate each other as never before." "We, in fact, depend on each other and benefit beyond calculation from our relationship," he said. "We are not only major trading partners; we are also cooperating in a host of international and political endeavors to strengthen peace and increase prosperity beyond our borders...."

Among the dignitaries who attended the formal banquet were Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko, whom the President invited to visit the United States, other royalty, Prime Minister and Mrs Nakasone, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president of the House of Councillors, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and his wife, and Secretary of State and Mrs George Shultz.

## Reagan Welcomed to Diet

OW110133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- In a speech welcoming President Reagan to the Diet, Lower House speaker Hajime Fukuda said the presidential visit to Japan is epochmaking for furthering relations of trust between the two countries. Fukuda said it is cardinaly important for the two countries to keep close contact in this turbulent international community for world peace and prosperity.

"I think the two countries should further deepen friendship and mutual understanding through frank exchange of views," he said.

Upper House President Mutuo Kimura said after the presidential speech Reagan had made many suggestive remarks and added the two countries are required as reliable partners to cooperate each other for world peace and freedom.

#### Reagan Visits Mountain Retreat

OW110833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a private "fireside" chat Friday and agreed to maintain Japan-U.S. cooperation for peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific. Nakasone and his wife Tsutako played hosts to President Reagan and his wife Nancy in their mountain retreat outside a small town on the western outskirts of Tokyo.

Following the lunch, Nakasone and Reagan privately talked for about one hour and half. An aide to the prime minister told newsmen that Nakasone called for promotion of Japan-U.S. exchange of information and personnel interchange to take up economic, financial and diplomatic matters. The prime minister also proposed establishment of a "Pacific era" in maintaining contact between the two nations.

The prime minister's aide said Nakasone touched on the political situation in Asia and spelled out his intention to strengthen friendly relations with member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for establishment of a new era in the Pacific. The prime minister told the President that he wanted to push ahead with his idea with Japan-U.S. cooperation.

Reagan gave his support to the idea, according to the aide.

The President was quoted as telling Nakasone that he was deeply thankful for warm welcome given by the "Japanese people to the entire American people."

#### Shultz, Abe on Foreign Affairs

OW110811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday that his country will continue the intermediate nuclear force [INF] reduction talks in Geneva with flexibility and persistence, according to Japanese officials. These officials also quoted Shultz as telling Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that progress in the INF negotiations depends on Soviet response. "We will stay at the table, even if the Soviet Union walked out," Shultz was quoted as saying.

Asked by Abe how the U.S. evaluated the Soviet Union in connection with these negotiations, Shultz said that the Soviet leadership has yet to put forward Yuriy Andropov's own style and is dealing with the arms control talks as a question of public relations, according to the officials.

Shultz made the remarks during informal talks with Abe over lunch at Konnichian Teahouse in Tokyo of Urasenke Tea Ceremony School.

Shultz said that he may meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko during the forthcoming conference on European disarmament in Stockholm. The conference will start on January 17 as a followup to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid.



Shultz, who is accompanying President Ronald Reagan, said that the President is satisfied with the outcome of his four-day state visit to Japan.

Abe and Shultz agreed to work together in preparation for next year's summit meeting of seven industrial democracies to be held in London, the officials said.

#### Departure for ROK

OW120027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 12 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left Saturday morning for South Korea, the second and final stop of his current Asian trip, after concluding a four-day visit to Japan. In Tokyo, the President met with Emperor Hirohito and held two rounds of official talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in which the two leaders reconfirmed their commitment to world peace and prosperity.

#### Emperor Bids Reagan Farewell

OW111045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito called on President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy Friday to bid them farewell on the eve of their departure for Seoul. The 82-year-old emperor posed before a battery of cameramen at the entrance hall of the Akasaka Palace, where the Reagans have been staying since Wednesday, and then met privately for about 20 minutes in a room on the second floor.

Reagan told the emperor that he had a genuine Japanese lunch at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's mountain cottage and was pleased to have a chance to talk to the premier.

The emperor said he wished the Reagans a safe journey from Tokyo.

Following the meeting, the President escorted the emperor to the entrance to palace, shook his hand several times and waved his right hand as the monarch drove away.

#### Energy Cooperation To Be Expanded

OW110917 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed Friday to expand bilateral energy trade and cooperation, indicating the possibility of substantial U.S. crude oil exports to Japan. Announcing the agreement in a joint policy statement, the two countries said: "If legislative barriers can be removed, the U.S. has the potential to ship substantial quantities of crude oil to Japan."

Observers said, however, the agreement was broadly worded as a bill calling for an extension of U.S. legislation forbidding domestic crude oil exports was just cleared through the U.S. House of Representatives. The United States pledged in the agreement to continue considering removal of restrictions on exports of domestic crude oil.

The announcement came a day later than scheduled, reflecting strong U.S. call for expansion of Japan's American coal imports, the observers said.

The agreement called for both countries to "encourage" businesses to discuss the possibility of concluding long-term coal contracts "to make American coal more competitive in the Japanese market." They also agreed to encourage private industry to undertake feasibility studies for joint development of Alaskan natural gas.

## Retransfer of Technology

OW110731 Tokyo KYODO In English 0712 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- The government has still not received a clear U.S. assurance that weapons manufactured with Japanese military technology transferred to the U.S. would not be exported to third countries. This became known Friday after the government replied to an earlier question by a Communist dietman on the U.S. request for Japanese transfer of sophisticated military technology.

In the reply, the government said it would deal with the problem through governmental consultations with the United States so that a requirement for prior consultations with Japan may not lose its meaning.

Under the Japan-U.S. Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement (MDA), the U.S. must obtain prior consent from Japan if it wishes to supply Japanese military technology to third nations. But, the MDA arrangement does not cover U.S. exports to third nations of weapons made with Japanese technology.

Japan and the United States exchanged notes on transfer of Japanese military technology Tuesday, establishing a framework for such transfers. But the notes do not refer to the supply to third nations of weapons manufactured with Japanese technology.

Japan agreed to meet the U.S. request for technology transfer by excluding the matter from Japan's three-point principle against arms export. According to a Defense Agency source, the exchanged notes are still not enough for specific cases of technological transfer to the U.S. More detailed working-level arrangements are necessary and a stipulation concerning Japan's right to require prior consultations could be included in such arrangements, the source said. However, the possibility is very slight that the U.S., a big arms exporter, would agree to such a restriction.

Some observers speculate that Japan's last hope would be Washington's self-restraint on supply to third nations of weapons made with Japanese military technology.

REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO FAR EAST

## Diet Speech Viewed

OW110527 Tokyo KYODO In English 0507 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Japan's opposition parties Friday gave varied reaction to President Ronald Reagan's speech before the Diet (parliament). Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the major opposition Socialist Party, criticized the presidential address -- the first speech given by a U.S. president in the Diet -- by saying that Reagan openly displayed his attempt to reinforce the Liberal-Democratic Party and the government of (Prime Minister Yasuhiro) Nakasone.

Moderate opposition parties appreciated the speech.

An official of the Democratic Socialist Party said the President used a soft expression in calling on Japan to make efforts in bilateral trade and other fields.

The Socialist Party said that although Reagan alluded to Japanese old sayings and mixed his speech with humor but at the same time tried to seek the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. military alliance and promote Japan's participation in the Western military bloc.

The Japan Communist Party, whose members boycotted the Reagan speech, said the content of his address justified its members' absence. It denounced Reagan for not touching on Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- the two Japanese cities attacked by atomic bombs in the last stage of World War II -- and not mentioning Japan's non-nuclear policy.

The opposition New Liberal Club said the Reagan delivered an excellent speech. It said the substance and the way the President gave his speech were very good.

The Buddhist-oriented Komeito said the speech appeared to show that the President was giving remarks in support of Prime Minister Nakasone in an election campaign but the substance of the speech was outstanding. Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, gave high marks to the speech saying that it demonstrated the U.S. Government's resolute determination to oppose local content legislation which is designed to force Japanese automobiles out of the U.S. market.

#### Leaders Assess Visit

OW120348 Tokyo KYODO in English 0241 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 12, KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit here this week has made it clear that relations between Japan and the United States must be grasped in more comprehensive, global terms, rather than from a bilateral viewpoint, three Japanese opinion leaders agreed Saturday. They also agreed that the two nations now need to try and spell out what role each can and should play in defense and economy for their own and global benefit.

Tokusaburo Kosaka, a Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives; Yonosuke Nagai, professor at the Tokyo Institute of Technology; and Takashi Hosomi, president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, joined in a debate to assess Reagan's visit, with Takashige Otsuka, chief editorial writer of KYODO News Service as moderator.

Kosaka said the Japanese have tended to view their national security as a matter of Japan alone. The security treaty with the U.S. "does not specify what role Japan must play," for example, in the event of an armed conflict on the Korean peninsula, he said.

"The U.S. and NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) took 15 years to specify their security roles," he said. What was discussed between Japanese and American leaders this week pointed to the need for the two countries to work out detailed agreement on the matter, he stressed.

Hosomi said the same thing applied to their economic relations. "President Reagan's visit signaled a new era in which diplomatic, military and economic roles to be shared by Japan must be spelled out," he said.

Nagai also said the key idea of Japan's visit was for Japan to reconsider what role it must play as a member of the west. In this connection, Nagai questioned the U.S. position that the Soviet Union was posing a threat to world security. "The real threat is the international tension being mounted by U.S.-Soviet confrontation," he emphasized.

"We should tell the U.S. President what's important is U.S.-Soviet conciliation," he added.

Nagai and Hosomi saw elections in both Japan and the U.S. as a factor behind the timing of the U.S. President's visit to Japan and the way talks were conducted between him and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Nagai observed that both leaders apparently steered clear of matters that could hurt their political positions, extolling agreement on general prospects while avoiding touchy issues like citrus fruits and beef trade.

Hosomi presumed that the U.S. President chose the Far East for a visit because current international situations have left it as about the only place where he might score a diplomatic point.

On Reagan's visit to Seoul after Tokyo, beginning Saturday, Nagai hoped South Korea would not show off its strength when the North is losing ground and may lean toward terrorism and guerrilla tactics. "The U.S. and South Korea should conduct a calm diplomacy, not showing off how strong their military cooperation is," he said. On trade and monetary questions between Japan and the U.S., the three agreed that such specific issues as import liberalization and the yen's exchange rate can hardly be solved, unless patient contact and adjustment are made to coordinate their economic policies as a whole.

#### GOVERNMENT WELCOMES U.S.-ROK JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW140337 Tokyo KYODO In English 0322 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 14 KYODO -- The Japanese Government welcomed Monday a joint U.S.-South Korea communique in which President Ronald Reagan's administration pledged to strengthen capabilities of American forces stationed in South Korea.

Foreign Ministry sources said the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea is deeply significant to the maintenance of peace and stability in the Far East.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told newsmen Monday morning that considering where South Korea and the U.S. are, he can "understand" the substance of the statement issued in Seoul prior to Reagan's departure for home at the end of his three-day visit to South Korea. He was in Japan for four days last week.

Government sources said that the total support the U.S. gave to South Korea will serve as a major guarantee to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula, a step which Japan has been working for on a global scale since a bombing incident in Rangoon in October in which South Korea lost four Cabinet ministers.

The Japanese Government recently announced a measure to restrict its diplomats from getting in touch with North Korean diplomats and is expected to uphold it. At the same time, the government is likely to call for North Korea's moderation through Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, who is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on November 23 for talks with Japanese leaders.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party, meanwhile, issued a statement saying that the U.S.-South Korea joint communique will not only intensify South-North Korea confrontation but will also threaten peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### JAPAN TO PROTEST TO ROK OVER FISHING BOAT

OW140401 Tokyo KYODO In English 0342 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Fukuoka Nov 14 KYODO -- Japan will soon protest to South Korea for its shooting at a small Japanese fishing boat on the high seas Monday morning, Fisheries Agency officials here said. The 4.14-ton Kinfuku Maru was fired on and captured by a South Korean patrol boat in waters between Japan's Kyushu main island and South Korea. No damage was reported by its one-man crew, Koji Nezu, 36.

Despite repeated protests from Japan, South Korea has failed to ensure safety for Japanese vessels in the waters, the officials said. The number of Japanese fishing ships fired on this year was four. Three boats were fired on in August and another in October.

On October 15, a 6-ton longliner was seized for allegedly violating South Korean waters, the officials said. Maritime safety officials said they have instructed local fishermen not to approach South Korean waters and not to flee when they spot a South Korean patrol boat.

#### NAKASONE EXPECTED TO DISSOLVE HOUSE, SEEK MANDATE

OW120527 Tokyo KYODO In English 0503 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday indicated his intention of dissolving the House of Representatives (lower house) for a general election by the year end to seek a new mandate for his one-year-old administration. Nakasone made this known during talks with the heads of both houses of the Diet (parliament) who were entrusted with a job to bring-back to normal Diet business stalled since mid-October. Political sources said the Lower House will now be disbanded around November 26 after tax cut, administrative reform and other important bills have been cleared through the Diet. The sources said a general election will be announced December 3 to be called December 18.

The current extraordinary Diet session, originally to come to an end next Wednesday, is expected to be extended for about 10 days to act on such important bills. Diet proceedings have remained stalled since October 12 when the Tokyo district court handed down a guilty verdict on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for taking 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in bribes from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office between 1972 and 1974.

Tanaka, 65, the most powerful politician in Japan today by leading the largest faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) although an independent Lower House member, has however, stated he will never give up his Diet seat.

Reacting bitterly to Tanaka's dogged resolve to remain as Japan's behind-the-scenes kingmaker, opposition parties have demanded an "oust-Tanaka" resolution be tabled at a Lower House plenary session. But Nakasone, who was pushed to top power with Tanaka's strong backing, and other LDP executives have resisted the opposition move, causing a one-month vacuum in Diet business.

Nakasone in meeting with Lower House Speaker Hajime Fukuda and the House of Councillors (upper house) President Mutsuo Kimura Saturday admitted the dispute over the anti-Tanaka resolution was to be blamed for the Diet deadlock. But he refused the resolution to be tabled at a Lower House plenary session, saying that action has a "constitutional problem." The Constitution guarantees the status of dietmen.

Nakasone said: "However, in view of this unusual situation (at the Diet), there is a need for refreshing the people's minds as quickly as possible," indicating he would call a general election by the yearend.

Ever since Nakasone took office last November, there has been persistent speculation he would call a snap general election at any time to gain his political leverage. The Lower House term expires next summer.

After talks with Nakasone, the house leaders met separately with opposition executives to inform them of Nakasone's intention.

Political sources said although the opposition forces are still adamant to the tabling of the anti-Tanaka resolution, they might possibly approve Nakasone's general election plans.

#### OCTOBER TRADE SURPLUS DOUBLES 1982 FIGURE

OW110805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus in October increased to 2,019.1 million dollars from 976.7 million dollars a year earlier, due mainly to brisk exports to the United States, the European Community (EC) and Southeast Asia, according to preliminary Finance Ministry figures released Friday. The surplus on a customs clearance basis compared with a 2,391 million dollar surplus in September, which was the third highest monthly figure.

Exports rose 15.5 percent from a year before to 12,821.7 million dollars for the sixth consecutive monthly rise. Imports amounted to 10,802.6 million dollars, up 6.7 percent, the second straight monthly rise.

A ministry spokesman said imports continued to recover in October although he declined to say whether they are firmly on an upward trend.

October exports to the United States rose 39.5 percent from a year earlier to 4,040 million dollars, or 31.5 percent of the overall October exports, the ministry said. Imports from the U.S. went up 14.5 percent to 2,067 million dollars, leaving the bilateral trade balance in surplus by 1,973 million dollars in Japan's favor. The spokesman cited brisk exports of automobiles, computers, videotape recorders (VTRS) and foods as major reasons for the sharply increased shipments to the U.S.

The ministry said exports to and imports from the EC scored gains of 18.7 percent and 30.3 percent to 1,538 million dollars and 697 million dollars, resulting in Japan's trade surplus of 841 million dollars. Among items showing steep gains in exports to the EC were autos, up 45.6 percent, and VTRS, which rose 15.7 percent for the first increase in 11 months, the ministry said.

Shipments to Southeast Asia came to 3,063 million dollars, up 15.1 percent, while imports were up 0.3 percent to 2,383 million dollars. Exports of office equipment, including computers, soared 64.6 percent from a year earlier to 479 million dollars. Motor vehicle shipments rose 18.3 percent to 2,289 million dollars. Steel exports declined 2.8 percent to 1,110 million dollars. Crude oil imports fell 12.8 percent to 3,072 million dollars while imports of oil products rose 38.4 percent to 544 million dollars.

#### BRIEFS

LOANS TO BURMA -- Tokyo Oct 31 KYODO -- Japan has basically decided to extend Y43.02 billion (\$187 million) in yen loans to Burma to improve its deteriorating international payments position, Japanese officials said Monday. Details of the plans, including commodity loans totaling Y10 billion (\$43.4 million), will be negotiated with Burmese officials before diplomatic notes are exchanged. Burma's international payments position is worsening because of price slumps of rice, its main export item, on international market. Japan officials said the yen loans will also be used for the expansion of Rangoon International Airport. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 31 Oct 83 OW]



REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA

## Arrival in Seoul Noted

SK121419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report, amidst the rapidly rising anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people, Reagan, the war boss of the U.S. imperialists, sneaked into Seoul on the morning of 12 November, even carrying a limousine reminiscent of a bullet-resistant tank.

That day, Kimpo Airport, where Reagan arrived, and the area of Seoul were in a very awesome atmosphere because the puppet soldiers and policemen ran amok in suppression in a very tight aweinspiring police net. With its master's junket to Seoul impending, since 2 November the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has been running wild in its suppression of the people. From 12 to 14 November, the dates of Reagan's stay, the clique is strictly restricting vehicle traffic in the whole of Seoul City and is forcibly demanding that all vehicles unconditionally obey police instructions, thereby running amok in suppression.

With Reagan's arrival ahead, the puppet clique placed several antigovernment figures, including Pastor Mun-Ik-hwan and a secretary to former New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam, under house arrest and has arrested and taken into custody numerous patriotic students. A foreign news report said that such a suppressive measure by the puppet clique is aimed at preventing any acts protesting Reagan's stay in Seoul.

As has been already reported, anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle by the youths, students, and people of all walks of life has been vigorously waged in opposition to Reagan's junket in recent days in South Korea. And everywhere, the anti-U.S. outcry is resounding. Statements have been issued one after the other by the antigovernment youth organizations and antigovernment figures of all strata all over South Korea. With Reagan's junket impending, the youths and students' fierce anti-U.S., antigovernment struggles have been waged one after the other everywhere in Seoul, Kwangju, and Chongju. Kicking away the fascist clique's barbarous suppression, the youths and students chanted the slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit," and "Fascist regime, step down."

Appalled at this, the puppets welcomed their master with a more awesome guard and frantic wholesale roundup racket. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which cannot live even a day without its U.S. master's patronage, is trying to quell the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antipuppet spirit by strengthening the suppressive steps. This, however, will only evoke a greater resistance among the South Korean people.

## Official Denounces Visit

SK130552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Talk by Choe Yong-kun, responsible guiding member of the Ministry of Metal Industry entitled "An Intolerable Challenge to Our People"]

[Tex.] I cannot suppress surging resentment over the fact that, despite the unanimous objection and denunciation of all the Korean people and of the broad strata of the peace-loving people of the world, Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, has crawled into South Korea after all. What is the aim of Reagan's crawling into South Korea in defiance of the unanimous objection of the people at home and abroad? The aim is to light the fuse of a new war in Korea, to swallow the northern half of the republic, to pioneer, on a full-fledged scale, toward fulfilling the wild desire for world conquest, to save the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique facing the fate of downfall, and to more thoroughly hold on to South Korea, a colony, as an aggressive military base. In principle, war and aggression are the imperialists' to survive.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists have more brazenly maneuvered to start a new war, particularly in Korea.

Since the emergence of its absurd desire for world conquest through a policy of strength, the Reagan administration has attached great military, strategic significance to the Korean peninsula and has frantically accelerated preparations for a new war in South Korea. The Reagan regime, which has far surpassed the bellicose nature of successive U.S. administrations, has turned South Korea into the largest nuclear armory in the Far East and into the most dangerous war powderkeg.

While frantically running amok to complete a tripartite military alliance linking Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul under an anticommunist slogan, the Reagan administration has further turned South Korea into the source of thermonuclear war by continuously staging large U.S.-Japan-South Korea preliminary, experimental wars aimed at the northern half of the republic.

There has never been a time when the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war were more wicked than in South Korea than we see today. Never before has there been a time when the danger of a nuclear war was increased to the extent we see today of violently disturbing peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world and of threatening the people.

The heinous aim of Reagan setting foot in South Korea, which faces the danger of being on the threshold of a nuclear war, is to grasp and confirm the states of war preparations on the spot, to complete the tripartite military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and to light the fuse of a new aggressive war in the near future. Reagan's junket to South Korea is a criminal one designed to convert our country into a nuclear war battleground and to disturb peace in Asia and is an intolerable challenge to the desire of all the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification. Accordingly, this junket should never be tolerated.

I firmly believe that the broad strata of the South Korean people, who want to free themselves from the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule and lead worthwhile lives in a new independent, democratized world, will unanimously rise in the sacred anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's junket to South Korea and to banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea.

#### Antigovernment Group Protest

SK130940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- An anti "government" youth organization and a church organization in South Korea issued a joint statement denouncing the Seoul trip of Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialist warmongers, on November 12 when he arrived here, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The statement issued by the Youth Movement for Democratization and the Council for Christian Youth said that Reagan's visit would "help escalate the violence of authoritarian power against the democratization in South Korea." It further said: "The effort to bring democracy to South Korea was seriously threatened by the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'." "The visit of Reagan should not strengthen the military dictatorial 'regime'," it added.

The statement said that several of student leaders were arrested during attempts on November 11 to stage rallies against the Reagan visit. It charged that at least one student, from Seoul University, suffered a cut eye from a police beating. It demanded an immediate release of the students and dissidents and a puppet government apology for their arrest. The dissidents listed included Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, journalists and students. They had signed a letter dated November 8 warning Reagan that his Seoul visit would heighten anti-American feelings, unless he tried to further democracy in South Korean society.

## Figures Under House Arrest Noted

SK130910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put under house arrest Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and several other anti-"government" figures including the secretary of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, and, at the same time, detained more than 30 patriotic students on the threshold of the Seoul tour of Reagan, the war boss, according to a foreign press report. The report said that this repressive step is aimed at "preventing the protest action from coming to the fore" during Reagan's tour. This repressive measure is part of the despicable fit of suppressive frenzy of the military hooligans for putting down the growing anti-U.S. sentiments of the people.

## Kim Tae-chung's Remarks Noted

SK130923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- Kim Tae-chung, former opposition figure of South Korean, expressed opposition to Reagan's South Korean tour in Washington on the evening of November 10, according to a foreign press report. He said that at a TV debate sponsored by the ABC television of the United States in connection with the South Korean tour of Reagan.

Kim Tae-chung warned that if Reagan encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime", paying heed to the democratisation of South Korean society, it would give rise to stronger anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people.

## RPR Statement Supports Students

SK131222 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Statement of 12 November by spokesman of the RPR supporting the student struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea -- read by announcer]

[Text] Our people's resolute fighting spirit not to tolerate aggression and Reagan's visit to South Korea is now burning throughout the country as strong flames of anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance.

Following the struggle of the hot-blooded students of Korea University, who lifted up the torch of anti-U.S. and anti-Reagan struggle, students from Seoul University, Songgyungwan University, Chungang University, Sungmyong Women's University, Seoul Women's University, and many other universities in Seoul joined this struggle. Students of provincial universities, including universities in Kwangju and Chongju, also vigorously and gallantly rose up in the struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea and against traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Students who turned out to the streets of resistance staged fierce fighting with heavily armed policemen and frightened the aggressors and traitors. Hwang Cung-ha, a student at Seoul University jumped from a 5-story building, killing himself. Thus, he died a heroic death and demonstrated to the world the vigor of our hot-blooded students who are struggling, sacrificing their bloom of youth.

Democratic personages of all strata are also rising up in the struggle against Reagan's visit, joining patriotic students, whose blood is boiling. They are joining together the voices of resistance for independence, democracy, and reunification.

This strong and persistent uprising sweeping the country is not only an expression of the national awakening against the criminal junket of Reagan, who is coming to South Korea to strengthen the colonial fascist dictatorship and to ignite a nuclear war, but is also an expression of the firm will of our people to end the miserable destiny of national ruin and to regain the inherent national rights.

The RPR highly evaluates and actively supports the struggle of the masses of people, including youths and students who have resolutely risen up in the struggle against the violent colonial and fascist dictatorship, as a heroic act for national salvation which responds to the demands of the nation's history for independence, democracy, peace, and reunification.

The advance of youths, students, and patriotic people of all strata is not one proceeding from an accidental cause or a momentary emotion. The anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance in South Korea is an eruption of the accumulated national grudge and indignation of our masses of people against the Yankee aggressors, the (?source) of the miserable reality.

The U.S. imperialists, who are the bosses of imperialism and the inner citadel of neocolonialism, have forcibly occupied, South Korea, a military and strategic point, for 38 long years and have perpetrated vicious colonial and fascist rule. Thus, they have reduced this land not only to one barren of independence, democracy, and ideals but also to one where bayonets are being used rampantly. They have also made our masses slaves who are undergoing sufferings and ordeals unprecedented in history.

Under the colonial and fascist rule in which Yankees are wielding bayonets, our masses are being killed and shedding blood simply because they desire freedom and liberation. They are arrested and taken to jail if they demand the basic right of survival or if they desire national reunification. In the tedious [word indistinct] of darkness under the colonial and fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists, national sovereign rights devoid of independence, democracy, and reunification have been completely reduced to a (?preposterous) slogan and the resentment of the masses is skyrocketing. [Words indistinct] Reagan, the chieftain of the Yankees, has flown into South Korea, carrying war powder and wielding the sword of fascist dictatorship. This precisely means that he will drive our masses into more miserable misfortune and greater disaster.

The road of submitting to the more miserable reality is a road of disgraceful death and the only road of victory and glory is the road of struggle against the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule in opposition to Reagan's junket to South Korea. At this crucial turning point determining submission and resistance, hot-blooded youths and patriotic masses of all strata throughout the country have lifted up high the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance to recover sovereignty and independence, which are more valuable than life, to get rid of the economic and military subjugation to the United States. Thus, they are demonstrating their patriotic spirit and vigor.

However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the vicious pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation-seller and the fascist murderer, has committed the crime of suppressing with bayonets the empty-handed youths and students and of arresting them. He is also perpetrating the base and dirty tyranny of arresting and persecuting democratic personages.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-U.S. flunkeyist, who has murdered numerous fellow countrymen with Yankee-made bayonets and who is frantic in making the people who are struggling against Reagan's criminal junket into victims of the U.S. imperialists' colonial dictatorship and of their new war maneuvers! We have never witnessed such a treacherous and flunkeyist traitor as Chon Tu-hwan in the past.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most vicious, dirty, and base nation-seller and butcher of the nation who will stop at nothing in order to prolong his term of power under the patronage of the U.S. imperialist boss.

The KPR sternly condemns the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression, perpetrated under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, and strongly demands the release of all arrested students and the lifting up of the house arrest of democratic personages.

Justice and truth cannot be suppressed by the bayonet. Likewise, the strong tide of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle sweeping the country cannot be blocked. This has been clearly proven by the history of our people's bloody resistance.

The more brutal the unscrupulous suppression by bayonets is the more the struggle of youths, students, and masses of all strata against this will be organizationally developed and the ruin of the aggressors and the treacherous clique will be further stepped up. The resolute struggle of the hot-blooded youths and students and the heroic death of student Hwang Chung-ha demand that the broad masses gallantly turn out to the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for national salvation.

Our party urgently appeals to the masses of all strata to vigorously continue the struggle against Reagan's junket to South Korea and his policy of aggression and to develop this struggle into a sacred struggle for expediting the realization of independence, democracy, and reunification.

[Signed] 12 November 1983, Seoul

#### VRPR on Leaflets Against Visit

SK121126 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Last night, leaflets opposing and denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea were scattered in various place in Seoul. The leaflets read:

Patriotic citizens, Reagan is a worse warmonger than all previous presidents of the United States. This is well proven by Reagan's activities since he assumed power. As soon as he assumed power, Reagan invited nation-seller traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who reeked only of blood and powder, to Washington first and gave him an order. From start to finish, he has positively supported and instigated Chon Tu-hwan's (?acts) against the nation, the masses, and the reunification. Reagan is coming to South Korea in order to consolidate the colonial rule over South Korea and inflict a greater fascist suppression and a nuclear war on our masses.

We can never welcome Reagan, who is coming to South Korea in order to inflict greater misery and suffering on the South Korean people, instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the national criminal group. Welcoming Reagan is a treacherous act betraying the nation and the masses.

Patriotic citizens, let us more boldly wage the anti-U.S. struggle opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea. People of all walks of life, let us wage a death-defying, anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle by joining with the students. Justice is on our side. Reagan, stop visiting South Korea and immediately go back to your den!

## VRPR on Leaflets Near Airport

SK121226 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Leaflets opposing and denouncing Reagan's visit to South Korea were found to have been scattered in various places in Seoul on 11 November. Following this, on the evening of 12 November, many leaflets opposing Reagan's trip to South Korea were scattered around Kimpo Airport. The leaflets read as follows: Patriotic citizens, Reagan is a ringleader lurking behind the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship, now the highest state guest of our country, and a source of (?national division) and the people's sufferings.

With the visit to South Korea by warmonger Reagan, clouds of war are coming over us. Let us smash Reagan's war trip.

Kwangju wails because of Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Reagan, go home! South Korea is not a defense line for the U.S. imperialists. Reagan, take home U.S. troops and nuclear weapons! Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan who is scheming to prolong his stay in power by ushering in his master, Reagan. Patriotic citizens, let us rise, let us reject Reagan's visit to South Korea and salvage our country through the anti-U.S. struggle.

## Remarks on Reinforcements Hit

SK110949 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0752 GMT 11 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November commentary: "Warmonger's Violent Language of Aggression"]

[Text] According to a news report, on 8 November, Reagan clamored that he would reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

Reagan's remarks revealed how frantically the U.S. imperialists are running wild to perpetually divide Korea and provoke a new war in Korea. As the world recognizes, the U.S. forces in South Korea are the out-and-out aggressor forces aiming to perpetuate the division of Korea and provoke a war against our republic. Their occupation of South Korea constitutes a hotbed of a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Thus, the world's peace-loving peoples and the broad public opinion demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea at the earliest possible date. The 30th UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution demanding that the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists have been systematically reinforcing the aggression forces in South Korea with the ambition to eternally hang onto South Korea as a colony and military base and to dominate the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia by making South Korea a stepping-stone. The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing the U.S. forces in South Korea, giving priority to the issue of increasing the striking power in terms of number of military personnel and equipment. This is proved by their organizing and deploying of a new electronics intelligence battalion and deploying of various kinds of large-caliber guns, numerous up-to-date tanks, and F-16 fighter-bombers. Heated war games have been waged one after the other.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have worked out even the plan for a nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are waiting for an opportunity after having made all preparations for invading our republic. Furthermore, on the eve of his junket to South Korea, Reagan clamored that he would reinforce the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. His remarks are based on his very dangerous inner thoughts as a warmonger.



People vividly remember that in June, 1950, then U.S. President Truman made the South Korean puppets ignite the fuse of a war by mobilizing the Korean people. By mobilizing his aggression forces on a large scale, he set off on the road of an avowed armed invasion. The current activities of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets bear close resemblance to those at that time. Today, the South Korean puppets, who are being isolated and rejected at home and abroad, are trying to find a way out of their predicament in a new war. With the explosion in Rangoon as momentum, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are frantically kicking up anticommunist and anti-Republic rackets. They are getting fully prepared for a northward invasion.

Reagan is coming to South Korea at just this time, and he has said that he would reinforce the U.S. forces in South Korea. This is an act of breathing air into the puppets and inciting them to war.

As facts clearly show, the U.S. imperialists surely are trying to ignite the fuse of a new war. On that day, Reagan touched on the tension on the Korean peninsula heightened by someone. This is nothing but a sophistry aimed at justifying their military buildup and schemes for a new war provocation. The tense situation on the Korean peninsula is totally caused by the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets for a new war provocation. The dark cloud of war is coming from the South, not from the North. The U.S. imperialists should act with discretion, bearing in mind that the schemes for a new war provocation against the Korean people will advance their own ruin.

#### Visit Compared to Dulles'

SK111316 Pwongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0950 GMT 11 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November article: "Reagan is Treading in Dulles' Steps of 33 Years Ago"]

[Text] Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, will soon sneak into South Korea. Reagan's upcoming junket to South Korea is reminiscent of the South Korean junket of Dulles, a war errand-boy, -- which took place just prior to the provocation of the past Korean war -- both in terms of the prevailing situation and of his objective.

As the whole world know, the South Korean junket of Dulles, a war merchant, which took place 33 years ago, was a criminal junket aimed at igniting the fuse of a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic. At that time, due to the war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppet clique, a dangerous touch-and-go situation was being created in our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had long prepared for a war of aggression against our republic, had completed a plan of operations for an all-out armed invasion. And they were accelerating in earnest the plan for attacking the North. The U.S. imperialists concentrated on the aggression forces. And they largely reinforced the puppet army by fabricating the military service law and forcibly pulling the South Korean youths and students into the puppet army.

At the same time, the rascals made the habit of false propaganda on the threat of southward invasion from the North in order to shift the responsibility for the provocation of a war of aggression onto us. They endlessly committed acts of armed invasion aimed at harassing and spying on our rear. And, by frequently dispatching the war errand boys to South Korea, U.S. imperialists examined on-the-spot the situation on the preparations for a war of aggression. They also incited the puppets to a reunification by marching North.

At the instigation of their U.S. imperialist masters, the clique never ceased to chant the slogan of recovering lost territory -- the slogan which the clique had shouted at that time; thus, the South Korean puppet clique was lost in a wild dream to conquer the North, clamoring about the undisguised slogans of reunification by marching North and of reunification by prevailing over communism.

On 9 June, 1950, the South Korean puppet clique carried out a special inspection action all over South Korea, including, of course, the area along the 38th Parallel demarcation line. Two days later, the clique issued an emergency alert order in the name of the puppet army headquarters. On 13 June, the clique declared a state of semi-emergency martial law, thereby driving all of South Korea into an awesome atmosphere of fear of war.

On 17 June, 1950, at an awesome time when a war atmosphere was created because the preparations for a war of aggression were completed and even a state of a semi-emergency martial law was declared, Dulles, the war errand boy, came to South Korea as a special envoy of the then U.S. president. The next day he inspected the area along the 38th Parallel demarcation line, accompanied by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' military advisers and the puppet army bosses. In a trench of the puppet army, he finally examined and ratified the operational plan for conquering the North, the plan which they had so frantically pushed ahead. Dulles, who returned to Seoul after wandering about the area along the 38th Parallel demarcation line, ordered the South Korean puppets to begin marching north on 25 June. He clamored at them: I came to South Korea to examine the plan for the preparations for marching North, the plan which we have positively pushed ahead. And, if there is nothing left to be done, I am going to put forward the opinion that it will be good for you to begin marching North without delay. In my view, everything is satisfactory. As long as the preparations are complete, the earlier, the better. Begin the attack on the North Korea while carrying on counter-propaganda that North Korea invaded first.

On the following day, Dulles opened the South Korean puppet National Assembly session. He said that the United States was prepared to give necessary material and spiritual aid to the puppet clique which was fighting against communism, thereby inciting it to provoke war. After that, he left South Korea.

Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, is treading Dulles' criminal steps of 33 years ago. Today, our country's situation is rather uglier than that of 1950, when the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in Korea. By declaring the Korean peninsula as the bridgehead of the frontline, and the test site for confrontation in strength in the 1980's in the cause of accomplishing their world strategy, the U.S. imperialists are trying to realize their plan for a new war provocation here. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating the aggression forces in South Korea and its vicinity and running wild in the war games against the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 1,000 nuclear arms in South Korea. Not being satisfied with this, they are trying to introduce afresh medium-range nuclear missiles and even neutron weapons.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialists have dispatched U.S. military leaders, including the defense secretary, and had them command the puppet clique's preparations for war. They have ordered a new aircraft carrier mobile unit led by the USS Carl Vinson to move near South Korea. At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has accelerated the war preparations in South Korea. With the explosion in Rangoon, fabricated by the ring itself, as momentum, the ring is more frantically kicking up anti-republic rackets. By issuing an emergency duty order and an emergency alert order, the South Korean puppet clique has placed the whole of South Korea on a complete combat posture. Clamoring about so-called punishment and retaliation, the clique is roughly babbling even bellicose, violent language, saying that it will make a bombing raid and launch an attack. Almost every day, the clique commits grave armed provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] and wages war games, thereby making a habit of creating rackets. Indeed, this is a warmonger's frenzy.



Due to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's war frenzy, a more acute situation is being created on the Korean peninsula than ever before. And now Reagan, the war boss of the U.S. imperialists, is sneaking into South Korea. In South Korea, it is said that Reagan will reaffirm the U.S. security commitment to puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, render help so that the military fascist regime can be stabilized, and inspect the area along the MDL. Needless to say, as Dulles, the war merchant from the Wall Street, did in South Korea on the eve of the provocation of the past Korean war, this is aimed at inspecting the war preparations on-the-spot and hatching a plot to ignite a new war, especially a nuclear war.

Some time ago, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said: The tense situation in Asia makes the United States stress the importance of security of this area.

This reveals that Reagan's upcoming South Korean junket is aimed at hatching a new plot for a war under the pretext of security, with the tense situation in the Korean peninsula and the Asian region -- the situation which the rascals themselves have created -- as a backdrop.

As is known, Reagan's South Korean junket is an extremely adventuresome war junket and an aggressive junket on which the fuse of a new war exists. The South Korean people clearly grasp the wicked goal of Reagan's South Korean junket. They are strongly opposing and protesting against his junket. This is proved by the fact that even under the rigorous fascist suppression, the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life have been vigorously waging various types of struggles, such as scattering leaflets, issuing statements, holding meetings, and staging demonstrations, in opposition to Reagan's South Korean junket.

If Reagan completely follows his predecessors' examples despite the South Korean people's strong opposition, the U.S. imperialists cannot escape a shameful ruin. The U.S. imperialists led by Reagan should bear this in mind.

#### Reagan's Trip a 'War Junket'

SK120315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 11 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November commentary: "Reagan's South Korean Junket Is a War Junket"]

[Text] On 12 November, warmonger Reagan is coming to South Korea together with errand boys of war. According to his itinerary which was made public, in two rounds of talks with Chon Tu-hwan during his stay until 14 November, Reagan will reaffirm the commitment to security in South Korea and review the united defense capability of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. He will discuss the issue of strengthening security cooperation and the so-called retaliatory measures against the North and will inspect the frontline units near the Military Demarcation line [MDL]. As his itinerary shows, Reagan's tour is aimed to breathe life into Chon Tu-hwan the puppet who is cornered, being hit at home and abroad, and to encourage the South Korean puppets to hasten war preparations against us.

Reagan is sneaking into South Korea at a time when Chon Tu-hwan the puppet fabricated the bomb blast at the National Cemetery in Rangoon and is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme level of tension by intensifying the anticommunist, anti-DPRK campaign against us, with that incident as an occasion. Declaring an order of emergency alert throughout South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique placed the puppet army under full combat posture and perpetrated raids against the area in our side by mobilizing armed hooligans. It fired guns and artillery, introducing heavy weapons into the DMZ, and kicked up war exercise rackets in the area along the MDL. Thus it is unprecedentedly strengthening military provocations and aggravating tension along the MDL.

Needless to say, the reckless military provocations of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are wire-pulled by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene.

A Japanese paper reported that the United States has not eliminated the possibility that traitor Chon Tu-hwan could order a military attack against the North or a commando unit operation.

During his stay in South Korea, Reagan will discuss with Chon Tu-hwan the puppet a plan to strengthen security cooperation and the retaliatory strategy against us. This shows his intention to actively push the puppets along the road of confrontation and military adventure against us. During his stay in South Korea, Reagan will also try to hasten, together with Chon Tu-hwan the puppet, the formation of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. U.S. State Secretary Shultz' remarks that, during Reagan's visit to Asia, he will discuss with Japan and South Korea the issue of security in Asia with priority, proves this clearly.

Reagan is coming to South Korea with the same purpose as warmonger Dulles, who lighted the fuse of an aggressive war in Korea 33 years ago. His junket is a junket of aggression and war for encouraging the South Korean puppets to anticommunist confrontation and war.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, loudly talking about friendship with the United States by mobilizing government mouthpieces to receive Reagan, is perpetrating wholesale checks and searches of residents, placing the puppet army and police under a tight special alert posture. Thus, it is more clearly revealing that it is a filthy colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists by kicking up such repressive rackets.

The never-to-be condoned treacherous act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in putting down with the fellow countrymen with bayonets to meet the chieftain of aggression shows the sorry sight of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor who cannot live even a moment without the protection of the U.S. imperialist master. At the same time, it shows that the puppet clique, driven into a quandary, isolated and rejected at home and abroad, is trying to bridge over the crisis, to maintain the military fascist dictatorship, and to remain in power for a long term under the wings of its master by leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and military base and offering fellow countrymen as a scapegoat for a war of aggression.

It is clear to everyone that Reagan's tour of South Korea, aimed at encouraging the South Korean puppets to confrontation and division, fascist suppression, and military adventure, will only bar the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, further convert South Korea into a cauldron of military fascism and a hotbed of war, disturb peace, and bring dark clouds of war over Korea and Asia. This is why the South Korean students and the people from all walks of life have been vigorously waging the fierce anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle against Reagan's South Korean junket and the treacherous pro-U.S. act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Voices condemning and denouncing Reagan's South Korean junket as a junket for aggression and war are vigorously resounding among the compatriots overseas. It is a grave challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people that Reagan is setting foot in South Korea, carrying powder with him despite the unanimous opposition and rejection of the South Korean people and public opinion at home and abroad.

No matter how frantically Reagan, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialists, may hand over weapons to the puppets and try to breathe life into them, he cannot rescue the puppets who are cornered, isolated, and rejected by the people from their crisis. The more wildly the U.S. imperialists run amok, the more clearly they show their own nature as heinous aggressors and disturbers of peace. Our people are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless, aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and will not tolerate whatever plot the master and servant may hatch up. The U.S. imperialists should give up foolish ambition to achieve their domination over Korea and Asia by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is abandoned by the peoples at home and abroad, and linking it with the Japanese reactionaries. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea.

#### Reagan's Seoul Visit Denounced

SK120642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0051 GMT 12 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov commentary: "The People Will Not Tolerate the Aggressor's Junket"]

[Text] The South Korean youths and students are determinedly struggling against the junket of the U.S. imperialists' war boss, Reagan, to South Korea. On 11 November, one day prior to Reagan's junket to South Korea, the students at Korea University and Songgyungwan University in Seoul again rose in violent anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle, shouting: "We oppose Reagan's visit" and "The fascist regime should resign."

Earlier, the students of various universities in Seoul and in the provinces vigorously waged the anti-Reagan, antipuppet struggle day after day, and there was the struggle of the scattering of anti-U.S., antifascist handbills by the South Korean dissident youths organization. Personages of all circles are raising their voices, opposing and rejecting Reagan's South Korean junket. Despite living amidst such a harsh fascist suppression, the South Korean youths, students, and people continue to determinedly wage the anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle. This is the explosion of their pent-up fury against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who are imposing on them only unbearable pains and misfortune. And it is the expression of their indomitable will that they will never tolerate Reagan's junket to South Korea and the criminal collusion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Reagan's junket to South Korea is met with the strong opposition and rejection of the South Korean youths, students, and people, and it is not accidental. The creeping into South Korea by war fanatic Reagan is the criminal junket for on-the-spot checking of and to further accomplish preparations for the new war provocation that they have accelerated in South Korea, and to give a new shot in the arm to the puppet who struggles in dilemma, thus strengthening their colonial fascist rule.

It is said that Reagan will reconfirm the defense commitment, discuss ways to strengthen security cooperation, including heightening the joint defense capability of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, and will tour the powder-reeking trenches along the Military Demarcation Line. This discloses the wicked aim of Reagan's junket to South Korea.

Reagan's junket this time is dangerous because it happens when tension in our country is being extremely aggravated because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's warmania. On the occasion of the Rangoon blast incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring ordered all of South Korea to a combat-ready posture with an emergency alert order while letting out such words as punishment and retaliation, and it is leading the country's situation to the extreme pitch of tension while further frantically waging the anticommunism war racket.

The U.S. imperialist boss, Reagan, crawls into South Korea at such a time, and it resembles Dulles' war junket to South Korea 33 years ago to provoke a war of aggression against Korea.

If anyone is really worried about the future of the country and the nation, he cannot turn his face away from this tense reality. The South Korean youths and students courageously rose in the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle against Reagan's junket to South Korea and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. This is the display of their patriotism and it is righteous resistance, timely and correct.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique responds to such a patriotic uprising of the South Korean youths and students with barbarous suppression using rifles and bayonets. The fascist clique brought out the armed puppet mobile police force, suppressing the students with tear gas and, not satisfied with that, it is committing the outrage of indiscriminately arresting and detaining the patriotic youths and students who were in the van of the struggle. This clearly shows what a heinous U.S. imperialist stooge and a vicious, treacherous, traitorous group the Chon Tu-hwan ring is.

However, no suppression through rifles and bayonets will bend the anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle spirit of the South Korean youths and students. The people's aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification is more firm than the rifles and bayonets. They South Korean youths, students, and people will further vigorously wage the anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle to crush the war scheme that Reagan will try to devise with the puppets after crawling into Seoul, to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea, and to topple the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The U.S. imperialists, led by Reagan, should not instigate the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to criminal acts, should discontinue their policy of war and aggression, and should withdraw from South Korea without delay.

#### Socialists' Denunciations Noted

SK120932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0547 GMT 12 Nov 83

[MINJU CHOSON 12 November article: "Reagan's South Korean Junket Is Junket of Aggression and War"]

[Text] The world's broad social circles are strongly denouncing the South Korean junket by Reagan, the war boss.

On 9 November, the TASS news agency of the Soviet Union exposed the fault that Reagan's current junket is mainly aimed at further accelerating the Tokyo-Seoul war preparations and fabricating an aggressive military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. It pointed out: According to news reports, Reagan will demand that Japan more positively make efforts in fabricating a new triangular military and political alliance. In this regard, Washington is trying to shift the responsibility for maintaining pro-U.S. regimes in this region onto its friends.

Under the headline "Reagan's Junket to Japan and South Korea," the 9 November issue of the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI exposed that from the beginning, Reagan's junket has taken on the nature of a cold war and confrontation. It pointed out: Just from consideration of the context of his babbles he made prior to his junket to Asia, everyone can well grasp what the objective of the rascal Reagan's junket is. Rascal Reagan babbled that his trip to Japan and South Korea is aimed at confirming the U.S. military support for them and increasing their sensitivity to the threat of communism. Another objective of Reagan's Asian junket is to put Japan and South Korea in greater military collusion with the United States. During his junket to South Korea, Reagan will wander about the units of U.S. forces in the area along the Military Demarcation Line.

The 9 November issue of the Cuban paper GRANMA wrote: Reagan's South Korean junket is part of the overall U.S. strategy to fabricate and consolidate a NATO-type triangular military alliance in the Pacific.

The World Peace Council has appealed to all international and national organizations to denounce such a militarist plan which the United States is pushing ahead in the Far East and the Pacific. The council has stressed that the true nature of the arms race, which the White House is accelerating in the Far East and the Pacific, is proven by the U.S. Government's unjust support of Japan's rearmament, the U.S.-South Korea "Team Spirit-83" military exercise, and the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

The 10 November issue of the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU wrote under the headline "Opposition and Protest to Reagan's junket in South Korea". After his junket to Japan, Reagan is to visit South Korea. Synchronizing with this, the voices of protest opposing Reagan's junket are rising in South Korea. Public opinion denounces Reagan's junket as aimed at consolidating the position of dictator Chon Tu-hwan. The joint statement, issued in Seoul by representatives from the outlawed political parties, religious organizations, and youth organizations, demands that Reagan cancel his junket to South Korea.

The ANTA news agency of Madagascar has pointed out: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are persistently opposing the DPRK's just proposal for reunifying the fatherland by founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, while frantically carrying out the scheme to fabricate two Koreas, the scheme aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea. The objective of the South Korean junket by Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, is also aimed at consolidating the colonial rule over South Korea and further inciting the puppets to the scheme of fascism, division, and war provocation.

In a commentary, the 9 November edition of the Czech paper RUDE PRAVO stressed that the important objective of Reagan's junket to Japan and South Korea is to try to turn Japan and South Korea into a nuclear forward base of the United States. The paper pointed out that along with Reagan's junket to Japan and South Korea, the plan to create a military and political alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea -- the plan which has been recently pushed by Tokyo and Seoul under new friendly relations -- is entering a final stage.

In a recent statement, the Permanent Secretariat of the AAPSO exposed: Reagan's junket is aimed at pulling Japan more deeply into the U.S. imperialists' world strategy, let alone South Korea where some 40,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed. It is clear that the junket is also aimed at stirring up the morale of the U.S. allies in this region who show enmity toward the Asian people's growing mass movement opposing the dictatorial regimes and advocating democracy and social progress.

In a statement issued on 6 November, a deputy secretary general of Sohyo of Japan pointed out: We believe that Reagan's junket is aimed at further consolidating Japan-U.S.-South Korea military relations and further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula which has become extremely tense due to the explosion in Rangoon which took place some time ago.

Without peace on the Korean peninsula, the peace of Asia and the world cannot be imagined. It is clear-cut that the consolidation of U.S.-Japan-South Korea relations of military cooperation is creating the danger of war in Asia and the world as well as on the Korean peninsula.



In a statement issued on 4 November, the Japan-Korea Association pointed out that Reagan's junket to South Korea and Japan is aimed at increasing the danger of nuclear war in Japan, on the Korean peninsula, and in the vicinity of Japan by placing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea system of military alliance in a decisive stage and that the junket is a grave challenge to the peoples of Japan and Korea who desire peace and stability. The association said: Reagan's junket to Japan and South Korea takes on a more realistic and dangerous nature trying to implicate the peoples of Japan and Korea in a nuclear war by making Japan and South Korea allied to each other with the Japan-U.S. security treaty as a basis. Reagan's junket to Japan and South Korea is only further aggravating such a situation. As is clearly shown in the invasion of Grenada, Reagan does not hesitate to commit illegal acts of trampling underfoot a country's independence and sovereignty with strength. We cannot welcome him.

In a joint statement issued on 9 November, the All-India-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification pointed out: Rascal Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, has invaded Grenada. Threatening the peace of Asia and the world, he is trying to sneak into Japan and South Korea to push ahead with the fabrication of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. We resolutely denounce rascal Reagan's scheme for aggravating a new tension on the Korean peninsula and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally and immediately withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea.

VRPR: RPR Paper Denounces Visit

SK111132 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Special article of the Editorial Department of HYONOMYONG CHOSON, organ of RPR Central Committee -- dated 9 November: "We Denounce Reagan's Visit to South Korea"]

[Text] With U.S. President Reagan's South Korean visit impending, the servants of the White House and Chongwadae are concentrating their efforts on embellishing and varnishing Reagan's junket to the Far East. In particular, they are exerting all their efforts to varnish Reagan's junket as the trip of an angel for peace and security and friendship. However, this embellishment is a useless attempt, like trying to put a nuclear warhead at the end of an olive branch.

Reagan is a heinous warmonger attempting to salvage U.S. imperialism, which is on the historic downhill slide, and to bring the world under control through the strength of policy and the catastrophe of thermonuclear war.

Reagan hates the tune of peace and is very insensitive about it. On the contrary, he is exceptionally sensitive and active on the tune of war and the smell of powder.

Extreme rightist U.S. reactionaries and major and minor monopolists who were living out their last days were enthralled by his belligerent nature and raised expectations over him. It was precisely because of this that he became President.

In a nutshell, the Reagan regime is a destined product of U.S. imperialism which needs not a competent politician, but an ugly warmonger; not peace, but war.

The Reagan regime is a regime of war. It is the mission of the Reagan regime to create conflicts throughout the world, start the World War III and explode a formidable nuclear bomb.

To this end, under the signboard for the reconstruction of a strong United States of America through the reinforcement of its Armed Forces, the Reagan regime has been hell-bent in building the aggressive armed forces through the annual use of huge military expenditures of more than \$200 billion and to ignite a new war.

Since the inauguration of the Reagan regime, in the Middle East, Palestinian rights for independence and existence have been relentlessly infringed upon and the Lebanese conflict has deepened. And, in the Caribbean region, Nicaragua has been engulfed in the flames of war and Grenada has been deprived of its independence.

Thus, blood-strained war and conflicts are continuing throughout the world. How can they embellish Reagan as an apostle of peace and deceive people when he is the ringleader of war and conflicts?

The adventurous and belligerent nature of the Reagan regime is fully displayed by its policy on the Korean peninsula. As was the case with the former U.S. rulers, for Reagan, too, the Korean peninsula is an essential military bridgehead for the U.S. imperialists' stake in Asia and the Far East.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the policy-makers of the White House view the Korean peninsula as an area in which the United States has a serious stake, as an area which it has an essential stake, and as a place for the confrontation of strength the 1980's.

It is their firm South Korean policy that the Korean peninsula is precisely the last stronghold to defend the interests of the U.S. imperialists in Asia and the Far East, the fortress to attain preponderance of strength, and the military bridgehead to ignite a new war of aggression and to expand its flames toward the continent.

After he took office, Reagan invited Chon Tu-hwan as his first guest, and comprehensively reaffirmed and stressed the scrapping of the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, the thorough respect of the commitment to the defense of South Korea, the active support for the commitment to the defense of South Korea, the active support for the modernization of the South Korean armed forces, the end of a security policy related to the question of human rights, the diversification of the efforts for the cross-recognition of the North and the South and their entry into the United Nations, and the call for Japan's cooperation with South Korea. All these stemmed from views on South Korea.

To Reagan, the Korean peninsula is nothing more than a future battleground for the national interest of the United States. Those who are close to Reagan openly describe South Korea as a U.S. fortress, an anti-communist stronghold, and a forward base to counter the Soviet Union.

In fact, the U.S. Administration led by Reagan has consolidated South Korea as a highly explosive anticommunist, anti-North, anti-Soviet powderkeg. Declaring the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, the United States has rapidly augmented them under the pretext of a thorough implementation of U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea and is keeping 100,000-strong mobile task force units in the areas linking the continental U.S. and Japan, not to speak of U.S. troops stationed in Japan, to be sent to South Korea in case of an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

Parallel with this, the project for the formation of the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has been pushed ahead at an accelerated pace. With plans to mount blockades in four sea straits and to defend the 1,000 mile sea lanes, the Japanese militarists have already made the Japanese Self-defense Forces' military operations on the Korean peninsula an established fact. A direct proof of this is that in its September 1983 edition, MILITARY STUDIES, a military magazine published in Japan, openly called for the signing of a Japan-South Korea mutual security treaty.



The project of forming the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea has only one pro-forma procedure before it is completed -- signing of the document. On the other hand, with the project of improving the equipment for U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the program to modernize the South Korean Army, pushed through actively, South Korea has been turned into a great exhibition hall for all modern weapons and equipment of all descriptions, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons produced by the murderous U.S. civilization.

Actuality clearly shows that some people's worries that a war of northward invasion might be provoked on the Korean peninsula are not groundless and that the U.S. warmongers' babbling about the use of nuclear weapons and about a preemptive nuclear strike are something more than a nuclear threat.

The scale and phase of the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises staged in a more provocative manner with each passing year prove this more clearly and more vividly.

It is the benighted thinking of the ignorant that people in this land continue to worry about the threat of a southward invasion or regard the threat of a northward invasion as groundless.

A war of northward invasion can be provoked on the Korean peninsula at any time. At a time like this, the notorious warmonger Reagan is to visit South Korea. This is very ominous. Why on earth is Reagan coming to South Korea? Reagan is a warmonger who, after claiming expansion of military power and increased military spending as his political programs, is running along the road of war at full speed.

Can Reagan do anything but play a game with fire here in South Korea, which is in a state of semi-war and is on the verge of an explosion? In fact, Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is a revival of the visit to South Korea in 1950 by the then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles.

As in the case of the visit to South Korea by Dulles, the total purpose of Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is to inspect and personally confirm the state of war preparations and to perfect them. The purpose of his visit to South Korea is also to mislead the public opinion in the international community and domestic opinion in the United States in favor of provoking a war of northward invasion and its implementation.

Today, the people of the world long for peace, not war. The antiwar sentiment is growing daily even in the United States and voices are being heard loudly saying that what exist on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of a southward invasion, but the threat of a northward invasion.

Under such circumstances, Reagan, making himself a bugler to stress the threat of a southward invasion, is trying to change public opinion at home and abroad in his favor. This is not much of a surprise.

The former U.S. warmongers who have visited South Korea misled public opinion at home and abroad without exception, by clamoring about the threat of a southward invasion on the Korean peninsula, and emphatically called for an increase in military assistance to South Korea in Congress. Ford, 38th U.S. president, did that. Returning home from a visit to South Korea in 1974, he noisily clamored about the threat of a southward invasion, saying that he had seen the tunnels dug by the communist troops with his own eyes, trying to mock U.S. citizens.

Clearly, Reagan expects that his visit to South Korea will (?benefit) the slanderous propaganda aimed at persuading public opinion at home and abroad in general and U.S. taxpayers and the Congress in particular to believe in the threat of a southward invasion.

Next, the goal of Reagan's current visit to South Korea is to seek security for the U.S. colonial ruling system in South Korea by bringing under control the political crisis facing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

A crisis for the puppet Chon Tu-hwan regime means a crisis for the U.S. colonial ruling system in South Korea, and it cannot but be a headache for the Reagan regime, which is determined to provoke a war of invasion on the Korean peninsula at all costs.

The fact that Casey, director of the U.S. CIA, came to South Korea last April and gathered information on the state of the radical unrest that was shaking the Chon Tu-hwan regime, reflects the level of the crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the Reagan administration's unease over the situation in South Korea.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan regime today finds itself in a crisis through which one cannot possibly foresee the future. To the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance by the democratic forces and the popular masses from all walks of life is a development impossible to resolve, and the serious isolation in which the Chon Tu-hwan regime finds itself at home and abroad is a situation impossible to escape from.

Faced with such a situation, Chon Tu-hwan's power system is unsettled and it finds itself heading into a chaos. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan clique staged such murderous dramas as the so-called Korean Airlines incident or the Rangoon incident -- acts that the clique has committed at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to find a way out from the crisis but ended up provoking the outrage of all mankind -- the result is that the clique has driven itself further into a predicament.

This is a natural outcome for the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which has turned this land into one where democracy and human rights are entirely eliminated, has led the program of dividing our country into two Koreas to an extent that is intolerable, and has put our nation under the danger of a war which can explode at a single touch.

U.S. interests require a powerful fascist, colonial dictatorial regime firmly standing on the Korean peninsula. Such a regime is necessary not only for war preparations, but also for the safety in the rear areas during war.

The reality, however, can give them nothing but anguish and disappointment. Herein lies one of the reasons why Reagan should come to South Korea, a land far from the United States, despite the complicated and tangled domestic and international situations.

Reagan believes that if he reaffirms full support for the Seoul regime and takes more encouraging measures, the reeling Chon Tu-hwan regime would cling to the United States by regaining its strength. We have no doubt that during his visit to Seoul, Reagan will reaffirm U.S. political support for the murderer Chon Tu-hwan and will take measures aimed at expanding and accelerating military assistance to him.

Putting the final touches to the work of forming the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is one of the main purposes of Reagan's visit to South Korea.

The United States, which is on fate's downward path at an increasing speed driven by a serious crisis unprecedented in its history, has been scheming to fill the void of power in Asia created by its own shrinking strength with the strength of the Japanese militarists. Such an attempt on the part of the United States is not hard to understand when we think that the United States has been persistently pressing the Japanese militarists to increase military expenditures, to share the defense burden with the United States, and to cooperate with South Korea.

In essence, the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is nothing but a bloc of aggression and war through which the United States, which is already past the prime of its national strength, tries to defend and expand its interests in the Far East and on the Korean peninsula by using the revived and rearmmed Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade.

It therefore is not a bit strange that the Reagan administration attaches to the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea as much importance as the United States attaches to NATO of Europe, regarding it as a military bloc as important as NATO.

From now on, without the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the position and interests of the U.S. imperialists in the far East and on the Korean peninsula will simply be beyond imagination, nor can we talk about any war to which the United States might go in the future.

For this very reason, the Reagan administration, which is burning with an ambition to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula, is in a hurry to complete the work of forming the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

It is no wonder that with Reagan's visit to Tokyo and Seoul, the work of forming the South Korea-Japan security treaty will be rapidly pushed forward. When the South Korea-Japan security treaty is concluded under the condition that the U.S.-Japan and the U.S.-South Korea security commitments are concluded, the work of forming the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea will, in fact, be complete.

As we have reviewed, Reagan's visit to South Korea is a war junket of a notorious warmonger bringing dark clouds of war to this land. Only the rapidly increased danger of war and the idea of northward aggressive war will follow this powder-reeking junket. The reinforcement of U.S. troops and the modernization of the South Korean Army will, above all, be pushed ahead towards the point of explosion, and the South Korea-Japan security treaty, the final means for the Japanese militarists' aggression, will be concluded. Thus, South Korea will be trampled under the combatboots of the Japanese imperialist army.

At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime will be more atrocious, and greater obstacles will be laid on the road to national reunification. Then, finally, the flames of aggressive war -- mushroom clouds of dreadful nuclear bombs -- will cover the skies of the Korean peninsula.

How then can we tolerate Reagan's visit to South Korea? Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is continually making preparations to give the warmest hospitality to Reagan, receiving him as the highest national guest.

Chon Tu-hwan is a cursed national traitor who has been deeply embraced in the bosoms of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, betraying the nation and the people. He is a filthy pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge.

He fabricated the Burma incident, following the Korean Airlines incident, and stressed the common destiny between South Korea and the United States and the strengthening of the South Korea-U.S. ties while frantically waging the anticommunist and anti-North rackets. Herein also lies his wicked ambition to flatter and fawn on warmonger Reagan by describing him as an apostle of peace, and receiving him as the highest national guest after begging for his visit to South Korea.

Reagan is called a vicious aggressor and warmonger while Chon Tu-hwan is called a notorious nation-selling traitor and an errand boy for war. Thus, Reagan's visit cannot but be the greatest challenge to the aspiration of our masses, who earnestly want peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Reagan's plan to visit South Korea should be immediately canceled and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should unconditionally resign. This is a solemn demand by the nation and an order of the times.

The students and the patriotic masses from all walks of life, who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification, have already clearly expressed their position of opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea by blasting the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu, thus continuing their courageous struggle.

We should no longer tolerate today's tragic situation in which we are forced to prolong division for U.S. interests and to suffer the calamities of nuclear war. Overcoming the national crisis with independent national strength by putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression is the correct road for pioneering the way to national revival.

Those who continue committing aggression and nation-selling treachery cannot avoid the disgraceful destiny of collapse because of their indelible crimes against history and the nation.

The United States, which is suffering the greatest crisis in history by being driven by the fierce wave of independence, is living its last hours in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, the pro-U.S. stooges who can find a place to rest only under the patronage of its masters, is taking its last breath after being driven into a crisis, isolated, and rejected at home and abroad.

Indeed, now is the time when all the South Korean people who love their fatherland and people and treasure justice and peace should rise up in a nationwide, decisive anti-U.S. battle. The genuine way for us, who have been oppressed and infringed upon for a long time, to live splendidly and harmoniously lies in the anti-U.S. road to independence. The patriotic masses from all walks of life should open up a new aspect in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in order to end the U.S. domination over South Korea by expelling the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The urgent, impending task in this sacred national salvation struggle is to realize a coalition of the anti-U.S. independent forces. All the patriotic forces, including workers, peasants and students, should form a united front of anti-U.S. national salvation and rise up in a nationwide sacred battle for the anti-U.S. cause for independence, the cause of national history.

Let us all resolutely reject the visit to South Korea by aggressor Reagan in firm unity under the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

## Arrival 'Intolerable Challenge'

SK130759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Warmonger Reagan arrived in Seoul on 12 November. His arrival in Seoul together with his numerous warmongers despite the strong opposition and condemnation of his junket to South Korea at home and abroad is an intolerable challenge to public opinion at home and abroad.

As soon as he arrived in Seoul, Reagan issued a so-called arrival statement. Following this, he made a speech at the National Assembly and held the so-called first round of summit talks. As our people and just public opinion of the world have unanimously indicated, Reagan's junket to South Korea this time is a warmonger's war junket rushed in with powder under the mask of peace and friendship. It is also a junket of aggression and plundering in a bid to justify the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts for aggression under the billing of friendship and cooperation. This was vividly revealed in his speech at the National Assembly which was made upon arrival in Seoul.

In this speech at the National Assembly, Reagan not only distorted and fabricated the history of U.S. aggression and plundering against South Korea for more than 100 years, but also tried to justify the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and to actively support the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist rule. In this speech, he also inspired a North-South confrontation and tried to justify the two Koreas line.

As the world knows well, the history of U.S. aggression against the Korean peninsula began from the time when the aggression ship Sherman infiltrated into the Taedong River about 100 years ago and plundered innocent people and property. It was the U.S. imperialist aggressors who brought us the tragedy of national division following the 18 August national liberation. It was also the U.S. imperialist aggressors who triggered the 25 June Korean war and imposed great disaster on our people.

Even at this moment, the U.S. aggressors are frantic in inspiring the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for North-South confrontation and preparations for war of northward invasion. In particular, since the appearance of the Reagan regime in the United States, the U.S. maneuvers for aggression against the Korean peninsula have been more unscrupulous. Declaring that the Korean peninsula is a test site for the confrontation of force in the 1980's and that the second Korean war will be a nuclear war, Reagan has drastically increased the combat capability of U.S. forces in South Korea and is going to deploy even cruise missiles and neutron bombs in addition to more than 1,000 nuclear warheads which have been already deployed there. The Reagan regime also waged large-scale nuclear war exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" exercise, to further intensify tension on the Korean peninsula.

At the so-called first round of summit talks, Reagan talked about the reinforcement of the combat capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the system of the security cooperation between South Korea and the United States. This is also nothing but the revelation of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive nature. This notwithstanding, Reagan clamored as if he were an apostle of peace. This revealed the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition to justify their policy of aggression and war against Korea, to justify the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist rule, and to grasp this land as their permanent colony and military base.

The fact that youths, students, and patriotic people throughout the country are resolutely opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea, shouting the slogans: "We oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea," "The United States should stop supporting the dictatorial regime," and "The fascist regime should go away," is by no means accidental.



In a nutshell, Reagan's visit to South Korea this time is to justify the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, to inspect and examine on the spot their new war preparations, to further complete the new war preparations, and to further strengthen their colonial fascist rule over South Korea by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has been driven into a predicament domestically and internationally.

Reagan will not be able to justify the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, to patch up the crisis in their colonial rule, and to rescue the collapsing Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime with any intrigue. Reagan should know that his junket to South Korea this time will result in further intensifying the spirit of the people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle and in further driving the colonial rule into a more serious corner and should not act indiscreetly.

The patriotic people of all strata will more vigorously stage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are trying to inspire the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime to trigger a war of northward invasion, to perpetuate national division, and to patch up the crisis in their colonial rule, and against their stooges.

VRPR: Chon 'Faithful U.S. Hound'

SK100756 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Dialogue between Yun Chong-un and Ko Ui-chol of the VRPR: "Chon Tu-hwan Is a Faithful U.S. Hound" from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Ko] Madam Yun, what is your opinion? I mean, at present, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in connection with U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea, is making a big farce as if a savior is coming, and is staging all kinds of commotions to welcome him as a state guest. I think this kind of farce can be made only by a heinous pro-U.S. stooge. In this regard, first of all, I think we will briefly recall how Chon Tu-hwan, who was nothing more than an unknown army major general until a few years ago, came to be picked by the U.S. masters for the presidency.

[Yun] Yes. In a nutshell, it can be said that Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. stooge that the U.S. Department of Defense has meticulously trained for a long time, and a tamed spy of the U.S. CIA. The reason that Chon Tu-hwan has been selected as a U.S. stooge and spy is, I think, that U.S. (?military officers) noticed his avarice and brutality during his days in the first class of the 4-year regular military academy. It was because of this that he happened to go to the United States to study, while serving as an officer at the army headquarters. At the airborne school in the United States, he fully displayed his incomparable nature as a hooligan and worshiper of the United States.

This, of course, eventually received the attention of the school instructors and high-ranking U.S. officials. As a result, he had been recognized as a spy needed by the United States.

[Ko] Yes. After that -- I think it was sometime in June 1960 -- when the then U.S. President, Eisenhower, was visiting South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, being entrusted with the mission to guard him, fully displayed his nature as a nation-selling traitor. As a result, according to what people say, he was noticed by Eisenhower.

[Yun] Yes, that is absolutely true. As a reward for his service, he again went to the United States for study. Naturally, this served as the second chance for U.S. officials to consider Chon Tu-hwan.

During his second training period, at West Point, when he was undergoing guerrilla training and was being brainwashed to become a U.S. worshiper, U.S. officials came to the conclusion that their original assessment of him was correct, and, thus, chose him as a future stooge and assigned him close to Pak Chong-hui, with the objective of nurturing him as one to replace Pak Chong-hui when the need arose. Ever since, Chon Tu-hwan, as one of the military spies for the U.S. CIA, systematically reported every move in the army to the U.S. masters and, during this, further deepened U.S. expectations of and trust in himself. As voices of the people opposing Pak Chong-hui and the Yusin dictatorial system and yearning for democracy and reunification were being elevated in South Korea and the crisis was deepening amid political unrest, the United States decided to manage the crumbling colonial rule by utilizing Chon Tu-hwan, who it had tamed for almost 20 years. Such a U.S. plan became even more concrete after Wickham came to Seoul as the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. Thus, being authorized by the White House, Wickham repeatedly called in Chon Tu-hwan for secret talks. In regard to this, foreign news agencies observed that it was during this period that they discussed the change of power by junior military officers and, in particular, U.S. expectations of Chon Tu-hwan were conveyed. And, subsequent developments proved that the observation was correct. After the elimination of Pak Chong-hui under U.S. manipulation, Chon Tu-hwan started to act under Wickham's direction and the command of Clark, political advisor of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea. Exploiting his position as the director of the joint investigation headquarters of the martial law command, he brought the Korean CIA under his control, eliminated some 40 high-ranking military officials, including Kim Chae-kyu and Chong Sung-hwa, through the military purge of 12 December, and brought the leading military circles under his complete control.

[Ko] Chon Tu-hwan is said to have secretly visited the United States in March 1980 through the arrangement made by Wickham. What do you know about this?

[Yun] Yes. By visiting the United States at that time, he was reassured of the U.S. expectations of and trust in him, and was directed on the program of action. In the wake of this, through the 17 May outrage, all politicians of the then ruling and opposition parties were brought under detention and tens of hundreds of troops submerged Kwangju in the sea of blood. Since then, by installing himself as the chairman of the Special Committee for National Security Measures, Chon Tu-hwan brought the leading political circles under his control and, finally, on 27 August, seized the presidency by pushing out Choe Kyu-ha. Thus, as all these facts show, Chon Tu-hwan has been, all the way through, a stooge employed by the United States, a spy of the U.S. intelligence agency, and an ugly hound that acts only in accordance with the schemes of the White House.

[Ko] Yes. We have so far briefly reviewed how Chon Tu-hwan was selected as the faithful dog of the United States and has been reared. Now, I want to briefly delve into the pro-U.S., flunkeyist and nation-selling crimes of Chon Tu-hwan, the special-grade stooge of the United States, who was given the presidential chair. Would you comment on this?

[Yun] Yes. I think that we should, first of all, find the acts against the country and the people by Chon Tu-hwan as the pro-U.S. troops in his first junket to the United States. As soon as he became the president, Chon Tu-hwan called on his master first. This was his duty as a stooge, was it not?

[Ko] In June 1981, Holdrige, assistant U.S. secretary of State, told reporters about Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket at that time: It is natural for a South Korean president to visit here first.



[Yun] Yes, he did. On that junket to the United States, Chon Tu-hwan behaved coquettishly as a pro-U.S. stooge. He called warmonger Reagan a great politician and a great strategist with a firm political conviction and a philosophy of his own. He gave his pledge, saying: I will cooperate with Your Excellency's efforts.

He begged Reagan to nullify the plan to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea. Reagan praised him by saying that he had done many things in a short period of time [words indistinct] and Reagan admired his leadership for (?achieving in a short period of time) the stabilization of South Korean politics and society. Reagan positively encouraged Chon Tu-hwan by saying that the issue of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces should not be talked about any longer. Reagan expressed satisfaction over his stooge's loyalty, saying that there was almost no difference in opinion.

[Ko] Can there be any different opinions between master and stooge? A stooge (?is parasitic), trying to read his master's mind. Chon Tu-hwan has only received and followed intact U.S. South Korean policy. In addition to this, he has fully displayed his nature as a faithful dog through loyalty and flattery as befitting the stooge. Accordingly, Chon Tu-hwan has left behind clear traces of acts against the country and the people.

[Yun] You are right. In the wake of the 26 October incident, Chon Tu-hwan grasped that his U.S. master wanted him to exercise a harsher fascist rule than that of Pak Chong-hui to cope with the colonial rule facing the crisis. Thus, he grasped power by driving out the then irresolute Chong Sung-hwa force and Choe Kyu-ha. He expelled or (?dismissed) democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, from political circles. And, he killed and injured 13,000 Kwangju citizens, who turned out in the struggle demanding democracy, independence, and peaceful reunification, and submerged Kwangju city in a sea of blood.

[Ko] Yes. I can say that the fascist nature of Chon Tu-hwan as the faithful dog of the United States has been further exposed in recent days.

[Yun] That is right. We can grasp this by (?citing only a few examples). Also when patriotic youths waged a bold anti-U.S. struggle of burning the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, Chon Tu-hwan ran wild in suppressing people along with the U.S. military investigation team by mobilizing several tens of thousands of investigation informant agents. He ran amok by even setting a prize amounting to 20 million won on the heads of the arsonists of the cultural center. He displayed his nature as a traitor by sentencing them to death and severe punishment. In recent days, even when the whole world, including Western countries, raises voices demanding the U.S. aggression forces' aggressive act of forcibly occupying Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean Sea, only traitor Chon Tu-hwan has supported it. This is the act only revealing the nature of the U.S. colonial puppet and of a dog which wags its tail at the sight of its master.

[Ko] Yes. Because he is a faithful dog of the United States, he cannot do otherwise. This is because a faithful dog should well curry favor with its master.

[Yun] Therefore, Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to introduce even neutron bombs to make this land the eternal colony of the United States and the largest nuclear base in the Far East. Thinking nothing of whether the 3,000-11 land will be devastated or whether the nation will be inflicted with the ravages of nuclear war, he is becoming the shock brigade of the U.S. schemes for a nuclear war provocation.

[Ko] Yes. Indeed, we would not be able to fully cite the examples of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's crimes against the country and the people. Up to now we have discussed things. I think that we can fully grasp the nature of Chon Tu-hwan as a faithful dog of the United States only through several graphic examples. I think that our people should wage a bold struggle to end the U.S. military occupation of, domination of, and interference in South Korea at the earliest possible date and to overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful dog of the United States. Let us close here for today, thank you.

#### Ambassador Yu's Remarks Scorned

SK131031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 13 (KCNA) -- The puppet ambassador to the United States who had flown to Seoul before Reagan told journalists on November 10, hurling groundless slanders at us, that the combat capacity of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea had been "considerably increased" after the appearance of the Reagan administration and "a more stringent measure" than ever before would be taken against us during his tour, according to a report.

Recalling even the utterances of the former U.S. defence secretary that nuclear weapons might be used on the Korean peninsula, the puppet ambassador cried for bringing into South Korea new-type aircraft from the U.S.

The South Korean puppets, typical colonial stooges who cannot survive a single day without the patronage, manipulation and "aid" of the U.S. imperialists, are bluffing, extolling to the skies even their criminal scheme to plunge the whole country into a holocaust of a nuclear war, with all belly-crawling and bootlicking before their masters. This is a nefarious anti-national act which can be committed only by the puppet group of Chon Tu-hwan who has not an iota of national spirit.

#### Soviet Reportage on Visit Cited

SK100815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 9 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA November 8 carried an article titled, "President's Style 'Higher Geometry'" exposing the purpose of U.S. President Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea. Noting that the destinations of Reagan's junket, Japan and South Korea, are major military bridgeheads of Washington in the Far East, the paper said that one of the purposes of his tour is to hasten the formation of a military bloc in this region.

Reagan has a task of "higher geometry," in other words, to frame up an aggressive tripartite military alliance, the paper noted, and said: What is needed for this? They are three points and they actually exist. The first is Washington which urgently needs the tripartite alliance itself, the second Tokyo and the third Seoul. There is no doubt that Tokyo and Seoul will join. Nakasone entreated Reagan to call Japan not a sunrising country but an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Japan's military expenditure is sharply increasing. This year it increased as many as 6.5 percent.

As for the South Korean ruler, Chon Tu-hwan, it can be said that he is the most "faithful" man. He is seating himself on the bayonets of over 40,000 U.S. troops. The removal of these bayonets means the end of this gangster.

What is the essence of the three-way military alliance? It is to increase the military strength of the United States and deploy more nuclear weapons in Japan and South Korea.

Even now nuclear weapons there are not small in number. More than 1,000 nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs have already been deployed in South Korea. In Japan, too, U.S. Army units equipped with nuclear weapons are deployed at the Kadena and Iwakuni bases. In this way, the tripartite military alliance is being turned into a launching position for the first strike. Weapons and a theatre of "limited nuclear war" by the U.S. Defence Department.

#### TASS Article on Tour Noted

SK111053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- TASS on November 8 reported an article exposing the inside of the aggressive plots to be hatched during U.S. imperialist warmonger Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea. It said:

According to spokesmen for the Washington administration, at talks in Tokyo and Seoul the main concern of the boss of the White House will concentrate on "a search for joint solutions to security problems." Washington means by this the largest possible involvement of Japan and South Korea in vigorous war preparations launched by it in Asia and the Pacific so as to turn it into a staging area for future acts of aggression and to secure military-strategic superiority in it.

According to official statements, the U.S. President will also discuss in detail in Tokyo the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

Well-informed observers believe that Reagan is going to test Tokyo's attitude to this "idea," contravening the clauses of the Japanese Constitution prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of the country.

"Nuclear modernisation" will be on the top of Reagan's talks in South Korea, to which Washington attaches the role of an outpost of its aggressive preparations in the Far East. According to specialists, about 1,000 items of tactical nuclear weapons have already been deployed there. However, exploiting the malicious propaganda campaign over the U.S.-instigated incident with the South Korean plane, the White House intends to deploy in South Korea new systems of medium-range missiles.

In an analyst's article titled "With the Mission of 'Crusader'" denouncing Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea, TASS said on November 5: The U.S. President, who has renewed the resolved to "bury communism" after the military operation against unarmed Grenada, is going to leave for Northeast Asia to play the role of the commander of the "anti-communist crusade" in an area of this region where international situation has been most aggravated. It is clear that the U.S.-instigated incident with South Korean plane caused by Washington and Rangoon expulsion and anti-communist row surrounding them were aimed at making a proper background necessary for carrying out this mission.

Exposing the objective of Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea, TASS pointed out that through the "visit" Washington intends to easily carry out the task of forming the aggressive three-way military alliance against the socialist countries in this area and play the role of an "irrefutable boss" in this area.

TASS on November 9 said that the main objective of Reagan's tour is to further step up the war preparations of Tokyo and Seoul and inveigle Asia, following Western Europe and Central America, to Washington's global strategy aimed at the confrontation with the forces of socialism, progress and peace.

DPRK PROTESTS 10 NOV SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK102228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Kaesong November 10 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above our territorial waters east of Kosong to fly up to the sky above coastal waters east of Sonbong County, North Namgyong Province, from around 10:12 to 10:19 November 10, committing espionage against the northern half of the republic.

Such action of the U.S. imperialists is a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act infringing upon the sovereignty of our country and part of their premeditated moves to unleash another war.

Our side to the military armistice commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the aerial infiltration and espionage of the U.S. imperialists and demanded it to take responsible step against the recurrence of such incident.

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES JOINT S. KOREA-U.S. DRILL

SK101129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- An "aerial and ground joint exercise" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army was staged on November 8 in the central sector of the front, which was watched by the commander of the U.S. imperialists aggression forces in South Korea and other brasshats of the U.S. forces and the puppet army. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today brands this as an extremely dangerous war gamble for stepping up war preparations to invade the North. The signed commentary, titled "What Is the War Exercise Aimed At?," says:

Having carried out the Rangoon explosion, the puppets issued an "emergency alert order" throughout South Korea, crying for "retaliation" and "deserving punishment" to incite war psychosis and hostile feelings against the northern half of the country among the people and are perpetrating provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line almost every day.

They "aerial and ground joint exercise" assumed an extremely dangerous nature, as it was staged under this situation. The war exercise was also aimed at rendering the situation strained with the approach of Reagan's South Korean trip and justifying the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and war moves.

Each time they staged frantic war exercises, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets put forward the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

But facts prove that it is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who seek a war in Korea and it is not "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges that exists on the Korean peninsula in actuality.

The reckless war exercise of large armed forces staged by the U.S. imperialist's aggression forces and the South Korean puppets in the central sector of the front at a time when a frenzied anti-communist campaign is sweeping all parts of South Korea and Reagan is coming to South Korea with powder is a very dangerous act of bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain.

We are keenly watching the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and will never tolerate their military provocation.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S VISIT TO SEOUL

## Welcoming Ceremony

SK120215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- Thousands of Seoul residents turned out on the city's streets Saturday morning to welcome U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy, who arrived here for a three-day state visit. The city rolled out the red carpet to welcome the Reagans upon their arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. South Korea President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, along with other Korean Government dignitaries were on hand at the airport to greet the Reagans.

After a welcoming ceremony in the airport terminal the Reagans were taken in a waiting limousine to downtown Seoul along streets lined with South Koreans waving the U.S. and Korean national flags. Also greeting President and Mrs Reagan were signs reading, "Welcome Ron and Nancy" and "We love Nancy."

## Chon Remarks

SK120158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- The following is the text of President Chon Tu-hwan's remarks welcoming U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

President and Mrs Reagan, distinguished guests, my fellow countrymen; It is indeed an honour for all Koreans to welcome you, a true friend of Korea and the most eminent defender of world peace and freedom. It is also my personal pleasure to meet you again two years and 10 months after my visit to Washington.

I am firmly convinced that your visit to Korea in this opening year of the second century of friendship between our two great countries will reinforce our common determination to strengthen our friendship, defend freedom and democracy, and promote common prosperity based upon our past political, economic and cultural ties.

In the 30 years that our two countries have been committed to each other through the mutual defense treaty, we have been guardians of world peace and have developed a relationship that has survived the challenge of war. We have also been concerned about each other's security in the conviction that the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula is at the core of the peace of Northeast Asia and of the world as a whole.

I have no doubt, Mr President, that our reaffirmation of the healthy relations between our two nations and our commitment to peace and prosperity which have been built upon foundation of mutual confidence and respect will brighten the prospects for joint achievements and will also increase the momentum of relations between our two countries.

Mr President,

The tragic division of Korea has required the people of the Republic of Korea to apply great effort and wisdom to ensure survival. To meet the stern demands of this reality, the people of the Republic of Korea must be firmly united. It is a great pleasure to tell you that, indeed, we are making every effort and are firmly united in the endeavor to fulfil the national goal of peaceful unification and prosperity.



I am convinced that if we are to bring these efforts to fruition, peace and stability must be maintained in Northeast Asia, especially on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, the foundation of the economic development of the Republic of Korea must be continuously expanded as rapidly as possible. In this context, I am determined to promote increased cooperation with the United States, the closest ally of Korea, in all fields including politics, security, economy and culture.

Again, Mr President, let me say that it is a pleasure to have you as a guest of the Korean people in the opening year of the second century of friendship between our two countries located across the Pacific Ocean from each other.

I have no doubt that during this historic visit, we will lay the cornerstone for a new Pacific era and for the everlasting peace and prosperity of Northeast Asia and of the world.

#### Meeting With President Chon

SK120805 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 12 NOV 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- Meeting U.S. President Ronald Reagan at Chongwadae, the Korean presidential mansion, President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday affirmed his solidarity with Reagan's speech to the Korean National Assembly.

Reagan's remarks, which featured the reaffirmation of the United States' commitment to the security of the Korean peninsula, probably moved the Korean people deeply, Chon said.

The U.S. President, who flew into Seoul Saturday morning for a three-day visit after completing a four-day trip to Tokyo, addressed the National Assembly Saturday afternoon. He then went to Chongwadae where he exchanged gifts with Chon and ate lunch before beginning summit talks with Chon.

#### Reagan Addresses Assembly

SK120721 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, now on a three-day visit here, was warmly received by South Korean lawmakers at the Korean National Assembly where he delivered a speech.

Guided by Eu Pyong-kyu, secretary general of the South Korean Parliament, Reagan entered the main hall of the Assembly at 12:27 (03:27 GMT) amid a standing ovation. After a brief welcoming address by Speaker Chae Mun-sik, Reagan in a calm and composed attitude delivered a speech for 22 minutes. South Korean lawmakers interrupted his speech 22 times with applause.

Referring to Korean Air Lines Flight 007, which was downed by Soviet jets Sept 1, Reagan suggested to his audience that they pay a silent tribute to the plane's passengers and crew members. Reagan emphasized his outrage over the KAL incident and North Korea's terrorist bombing in Rangoon last month.



At 12:52 the U.S. President exited the mainhall.

South Korean Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and other Cabinet ministers also attended the plenary house sessions. Reagan's address was broadcasted live across the country by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) and the Munhwa Broadcasting Co. (MBC). Reagan is the third U.S. President to deliver a speech at the Korean National Assembly. In 1960, Dwight Eisenhower addressed the Assembly, as did Lyndon Johnson in 1966.

After the address, Reagan spoke with Korean parliamentary leaders, including Speaker Chae, Chong Nae-hyok, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, in a reception held at the assembly's restaurant.

Reagan's official entourage, including Edwin Meese III, counselor to the President, and White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III, chatted with Korean leaders.

#### Reagan's Address Viewed

SK121111 Seoul YONHAP in English 1026 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- Many South Korean lawmakers and people from every walk of life expressed satisfaction with the address U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered to a plenary session of the National Assembly, Korea's unicameral parliament, on Saturday. Soon after arriving here from Tokyo for a three day state visit, Reagan went before the assembly to underscore Washington's commitment to South Korean security at a time of mounting tension on the Korean peninsula. He also discussed political progress in Korea.

Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that he was especially impressed by the new directions for bilateral relations the U.S. chief executive presented on the occasion of the second century of Korea-U.S. diplomacy.

Noting that the U.S. President reaffirmed the U.S. security commitment to Korea, Rep. Lee said that he was also encouraged by Reagan's assessment of a bright prospect for Korea's political progress.

Sin Sang-wu, vice president of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, said that Reagan was making his firm pledge to maintain peace and prosperity in the free world by joint efforts to meet communist terrorism.

Kim Chong-ha, floor leader of another opposition party, the Korea National Party, said that the U.S. President showed his administration's positive attitude toward Seoul at a time when North Korea has perpetrated many atrocities, including the Rangoon bomb attack that killed 17 South Koreans.

Professor Choe Han-su of Kon Kuk University said Reagan's address accurately portrayed the Korean situation, including the threat of North Korea.

Professor Yi Kwang-chae of Kyonghui said that Reagan's address would be helpful in preventing further North Korean acts of brutality at home and abroad as Reagan demonstrated his determination to punish any culprits attempting to threaten the peace-loving Korean people.

## U.S. Commitment Welcomed

SK120841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- Major South Korean political parties welcomed the firm U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea that U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged anew Saturday in a speech before the Korean National Assembly.

Rep. Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said he was deeply impressed by Reagan's speech. He said it opened a new chapter in the relationship between South Korea and the United States, ushering in what Reagan termed a second century. He said his party was reassured by Reagan's deep understanding of the ever-growing gap between South and North Korea. Kim added Reagan's pledge to ensure South Korea's security helped assure the Korean people.

At the same time, Kim rated Reagan's appeal for joint efforts to remove the protectionist trade barriers between the two nations and his understanding of Korea's political development highly.

Rep. Mok Yo-sang, spokesman for the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, said he earnestly sympathized with Reagan's statement that the development of democratic political institutions is the surest means to build a national consensus necessary for the foundation of true security. He also welcomed Reagan's pledge to keep South Korea secure and to preserve peace in this part of the world. Mok said, however, that his party could not agree with Reagan's view that accepts the existence of two Korean states on the Korean peninsula.

Rep. Kim Wan-tae, spokesman for the Korea National Party, said Reagan's speech was meaningful in that he evidently showed firm U.S. resolve to safeguard freedom.

The U.S. President also impressed the Korean people as well as his party by welcoming Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988, he said. U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy are in Seoul on a three-day state visit to Korea Nov 12-14.

## U.S. Embassy Reception

SK120913 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Saturday he respects and strongly supports President Chon Tu-hwan's pledge to abide by South Korea's Constitution and relinquish the presidency at the end of his term in 1988.

"I believe in the will and ability of the Korean people to develop the foundations required for viable democratic institutions," Reagan said during a reception for about 60 Korean community leaders at the U.S. Embassy here. "We've come to Korea to demonstrate the deep and affectionate concern that the American people have for your country...we hope our presence in your country will show the world our firm support for Korea," Reagan said during the 30-minute reception on the first evening of his three-day state visit to Korea.

Declaring that the United States pays close attention to political developments in Korea, particularly those affecting human rights, Reagan said: "We do this not because we believe our security commitment gives us a right to intervene in your internal affairs, but simply because such issues are at the center of our own political ideology."

But in approaching such internal matters, Reagan went on to say, he believes it is important to adhere to the discipline of diplomacy, rather than indulging in public posturing. "I have faith in the Korean people's ability to find a political system meeting their democratic aspirations, even in the face of the heavy security challenge presented by the North," Reagan said.

#### Reagan-Chon Summit Talks

SK120943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has indicated a willingness to bolster the combat capabilities of about 38,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to cope with an increasing threat from communist North Korea, South Korean officials said Saturday. Reagan made the suggestion during his first round of talks with President Chon Tu-hwan a few hours after his arrival here on a three-day visit, which officials on both sides have said is aimed at reaffirming Washington's commitment to South Korean security. Reagan also said the United States will continue to support efforts to strengthen South Korea's combat forces' capabilities through the continued supply of American armaments and defense technology.

During the meeting, which lasted about an hour and 40 minutes at the South Korean presidential office Chongwadae with only their interpreters present, the two leaders denounced the Oct 9 North Korean bombing attack on a visiting South Korean delegation in Rangoon as "impermissible," and agreed to work out international sanctions against the communist country. The meeting followed a lunch Chon gave in honor of the U.S. President and his official party.

In a brief statement following the talks, South Korean Presidential Spokesman Hwang Son-pil said the two presidents exchanged views on the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula and in the rest of the world and agreed to step up bilateral cooperation in many areas including security, economic and cultural and scientific fields.

Other officials said Reagan reaffirmed the United States' steadfast commitment to South Korean defense and agreed with the South Korean leader to step up U.S.-South Korean security cooperation.

Chon explained to Reagan the continuing threat North Korea poses to South Korea through military buildup and armed provocations, and Reagan told Chon that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States, the officials said. Chon expressed his gratitude to the American President for his administration's support of South Korea in dealing with the aftermath of the Sept 1 Korean airliner incident and expressed his condolences to the victims of the Beirut massacre. Reagan, in turn, expressed his admiration for the courage and firmness the South Korean people and government have shown in dealing with the Rangoon bombing, the officials said. Chon and Reagan have another round of talks scheduled for Sunday.

#### Chon Hosts State Banquet

SK130144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy enjoyed the state banquet given by their South Korean counterparts Saturday evening at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. Preceded by the flags of the United States and Korea, the two presidential couples entered the reception hall at 7:00 p.m. receiving thunderous applause from about 200 guests.

The presidents and first ladies stood in line to receive greetings from attending U.S. and Korean dignitaries, including U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik. Salmon with caviar, consomme royale and Colorado prime tenderloin roast beef were on the state dinner's menu. After dinner, the presidential couples and their guests enjoyed a Korean folkart and performance of royal music, court dance, folk dance, fan dance and a chorus of traditional Korean folk songs. Near the close of the presentation, the U.S. and South Korean presidents and their wives advanced to the stage to greet the performers.

#### Chon Dinner Speech

SK121051 Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- The following is the text of President Chon Tu-Hwans address to the state dinner in honor of President Ronald Reagan:

Mr President, Mrs Reagan, distinguished guests,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to have with us this evening His Excellency Ronald Reagan, the President of the United States of America, a truly great leader of the free world. I would like to extend my heartfelt welcome to the President and Mrs Reagan and their party. At the beginning of 1981, right after his inauguration as the 40th president of the United States, President Reagan honored me by inviting me to be the first head of state to visit him in the United States. Along with the Korean people, I remember well and am appreciative of the cordial friendship and warm hospitality he and the American people extended to me and my party during our visit to the United States.

With outstanding leadership and keen insight, President Reagan has taken the initiative to restore greatness to America and to strengthen the solidarity of the free world. He has also inspired new hope and courage not only in Americans but also in the minds and hearts of the peoples of the free world. I would like to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Korea, our unreserved support and fullest respect for these devoted efforts.

Mr President,

In today's world, there are dark clouds of anxiety over stability and clouds of war over peace. Having witnessed atrocities and massacre of innocent human lives, I cannot restrain my serious concern that such acts of terrorism, if unchecked, may eventually give rise to a horrible world war that will totally destroy this planet.

These circumstances solemnly summon all citizens of the world who love peace and freedom and to exert every practicable effort to establish an international order of peace with justice. A breach of peace can mean the destruction of mankind; under these conditions, defense of peace is defense of life itself.

Furthermore, those who are threatening peace maintain dictatorships, and by arbitrary use of their power, they can do whatever they want, paying little heed to public opinions or election procedures. Armed with such a system, they are building up military strength with furious speed, spreading violence everywhere throughout the world.

I am convinced that resolute countermeasures based on strength are the only way to protect our peace against such groups. Peace is not maintained merely by crying for it or shouting its name: It can only be maintained through a strong will backed up by adequate power.

All citizens of the free world must realize that division among the peace-loving powers will lead to loss of peace for all. I wish to point out that our neighbors have met cruel death while we were talking about peace. We too must face the stern reality that someday we may be victims of another act of violence.

Therefore, in order not to fall victim to such acts and not to leave our destiny in the hands of peace-breakers, all leaders and peoples of the free world must work together to achieve peace based on our strength, even if it means temporary sacrifice of individual interests.

Mr President, I am in complete agreement with your policy of peace through strength as you have already set forth, and we understand and support the policy of the United States toward Grenada which I believe was an expression of your strong determination to rescue peace in the face of a real danger of its imminent destruction. I would also like to note that Asia is emerging as one of the leading components of world order in support of peace and justice as it is enhancing its economic and diplomatic influence after having sustained a series of dynamic growth.

There is no doubt that your visit to Northeast Asia is an epochmaking opportunity to reconfirm the vital interests and responsibilities of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region and to consolidate bonds with peace-loving countries in this region.

Distinguished guests, The Korean people are moving energetically forward to join the rank of developed nations in the world. With this positive resolve, we have striven with pride, and I can assure you of our strong determination to achieve and defend peace.

We hosted the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference here in Seoul only a month ago and we are planning to host more international events including the 1988 Olympic Games. We in the Republic of Korea have always provided a venue for any event that contributes to peace and cooperation in international community. We will continue to do so in the future.

Mr President,

May I emphasize again that prevention of war and establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula is the way to stability and peace in this region of the world, and by the same token, these are essential to security of democracies throughout the world.

The North Korean communists have constantly spread violence and aggression, undermining freedom and peace of this region. Now it has been proven beyond doubt through the impartial investigation by the Burmese Government that the perpetrators of the Rangoon bombing on October 9 were the North Korean officers acting under orders. They plotted not only against the life of a head of state, but also against peace. They intended to take advantage of the resultant confusion to unleash another war in Korea.

That such a group of violent and murderous people claims to be a government is a grave threat to peace and justice. Therefore, all peace-loving peoples must show a firm resolve to punish the violence-prone North Korean communists and banish them from the international community.



They are fanatic terrorists who pay attention only to counter-force. We know only too well that there can be no genuine dialogue with them until we ourselves are sufficiently armed with strength. Again, President Reagan's policy of peace through strength is a policy that makes eminent sense particularly in the Korean context.

Mr. President,

I wish to take this opportunity to show my support and admiration for your leadership under which the United States economy has recovered, and is growing again. I also want to show my appreciation for the leading role of the United States to bring about a global economic recovery. I strongly support your free trade policy that you have advocated, and I welcome the suspension of protective measures and your defense of the principles of free trade at the Williamsburg Summit.

I assure you that the Republic of Korea will continue to uphold the principles of free trade, and we expect that the United States will play a leading role in promoting trade in the Pacific Region.

Mr. President,

America and Korea have been good friends for a hundred years and have promoted close ties of friendship and cooperation during the century. Our two countries have now entered the second century in the hope that our friendship and cooperation will continue to the next century and beyond. It is my conviction that we will enjoy another century of the U.S.-Korea relationship during which we will keep the freedom and peace, and enjoy prosperity together as two mutually reliable allies. Your visit opens a new historic chapter of the Pacific era.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Will you please join me in a toast to the health of President and Mrs Reagan, to the prosperity of the United States, and to the everlasting friendship between our two countries.

#### Reagan Reply Remarks

SK121017 Seoul YONHAP in English 0945 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday renewed his castigation of North Korea for the Oct 9 bombing attack on his entourage during his state visit to Burma, and said, "we know only too well that there can be no genuine dialogue with them until we ourselves are sufficiently armed."

In remarks at a Chongwadae (South Korea's presidential mansion) dinner given in honor of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Chon said the prevention of war and the establishment of peace of the Korean peninsula is the way to stability and peace in this region, which he said is essential to the security of democracies throughout the world.

In his reply, Reagan chastized the Soviet Union and North Korea for their respective role in the Sept 1 Korean airliner incident and the Oct 9 Rangoon bombing, and said, "we must stand together to confront this dangerous challenge and to preserve the peace."

"The most basic human values--our concern for the rights of the individual, our belief in the sacredness of human life--these also go to the heart of our existence," Reagan said. "The murder of 269 innocent people in a defenseless airliner, the very absence here tonight of some of your nation's finest public servants (killed in Rangoon) -- these events have written in blood the stark contrast between those nations that respect human life and those who trample it."

"The vicious attack in Rangoon dramatizes the threat your people face. We must stand together to confront this dangerous challenge and to preserve this peace. This we will do," Reagan said.

Commenting on U.S.-South Korean economic relations, Reagan said, "the 12 billion dollars in trade between our two countries have provided innumerable jobs to both our nations, and we must redouble our efforts to expand, rather than contract, that trade."

"The increasing strength of the United States, our allies and the progress of nations like Korea -- as contrasted with the decline of the communist nations -- only serve to strengthen my conviction: The tide of history is a freedom tide and communism cannot and will not hold it back," Reagan said.

#### SECRETARY SCHULTZ, YI MEET, DISCUSS COOPERATION

SK121212 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 12 November, Foreign Minister Yi Won-Kyong held a Korea-U.S. foreign ministers meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Schultz at the ministry office, discussing security and economic cooperation for about 1 and 1/2 hours, they also discussed the issue of punishing the North Korean puppets in connection with the bombing in Burma.

Reporter Pak Won-hun has the story.

[Begin Pak Won-hun recording] At today's meeting, the Korean side called on the United States to support our country in taking concerted action with friendly nations to punish the North Korean puppets in connection with the bombing in Burma. The U.S. side has promised that it would do its best in this regard.

Referring to the issue of cooperation between Korea and the United States on security, the Korean side called on the U.S. side to increase the amount of loans for the foreign military sales, and to improve the loan conditions, and to allow Korea to expand its export of Korean defense industrial goods to third countries. The Korean side called on the United States to give Korea a high-degree of reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea.

The U.S. side has promised that starting next year it will greatly ease the foreign military sales loan conditions from the present 7-year payment period with a 5 year grace period to a 20-year payment period with a 10-year grace period, and that it will further ease conditions for the foreign military sales loans starting in 1985. But the United States is reported to have shown reluctance to the Korean request that the United States allow Korea to expand the export of defense industrial goods to third countries.

In regard to the issue of economic cooperation between the two countries, the Korean side called on the U.S. side to continuously apply Generalized Special Preferentials to Korean goods, which expire in January 1985, out of consideration for the special security situation of Korea. As a countermeasure to this, the United States is reported to have demanded that Korea open its markets to U.S. goods.

At today's meeting, the two foreign ministers talked about U.S. support for Korea in its effort to promote relations with countries that Korea does not have diplomatic relations, including countries in Central and Latin America. The U.S. side explained U.S. policy toward Communist China to the Korean side.

The foreign ministers meeting this afternoon, which started with only U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong present, was followed by an expanded meeting.

YONHAP: U.S. TO COUNTERATTACK ANY N. KOREAN ATTACK

SK121326 Seoul YONHAP in English 1320 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov 12 (YONHAP) -- If North Korea launches another attack on South Korea, the United States will join the defense of South Korea which would not exclude "nuclear retaliation," a high-ranking U.S. Government official said here Saturday.

The official made the remark while he was briefing on the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong which was held following the state luncheon hosted by President Chun Tu-hwan for visiting U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Reagan and his wife arrived here Saturday morning from Tokyo for a three-day state visit.

The official said the two foreign ministers discussed major political and economic sanctions against North Korea in connection with the Oct 9 North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, which killed 21 people, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.

The two top envoys have the same opinion as to what punitive actions could be taken against North Korea, he said. The emphasis of the sanctions would be put on preventing North Korea from repeating such acts.

He said it is desirable for many countries to take action such as was taken by the Burmese Government in breaking off diplomatic relations with and cancelling recognition of Pyongyang after it found that North Korea was behind the Rangoon bomb blast.

During the meeting, Shultz said he thinks the efforts to improve Sino-American relations will be helpful for the other U.S. allies in Asia, the official said unofficial contact between Seoul and Beijing was also conferred upon.

The North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon was attempted in order to curb South Korean efforts to expand its diplomatic relations, but it had the opposite effect causing the Burmese severance of diplomatic ties and the Japanese restriction on unofficial North Korean visits to Japan, he pointed out.

In addition, extension of U.S. generalized scheme of preference (GSP) for South Korea was proposed at the meeting, and Shultz pledged his efforts for its extension to help in the expansion of South Korea's trade and investment, he explained.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARIES ON REAGAN'S VISIT TO JAPAN

## Warns Against Dangerous Alliance

BK121255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Nov 83

[NHAN DAN 10 November commentary by Nguyen Huu Chinh: "The Increasingly Dangerous Alliance"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan, the rudest anti-communist and warlike U.S. President, arrived in Tokyo -- the capital of Japan -- to begin his official 4-day visit to this country. What awaits him there? The irradiating smiles of the ruling financial magnates and the angry look of large numbers of Japanese people are awaiting him. Reagan has canceled his trips to some Southeast Asian countries earlier this month but has kept his scheduled trips to Japan and South Korea. This proves how much the United States is concerned with Northeastern Asia.

It was not by accident that 3 weeks or more before Reagan set out, on 19 October, the U.S. Defense Department issued a long statement and simultaneously submitted to the House Foreign Relations Committee a report entitled "The Soviet Military Forces in Asia; a Major Threat to the World," stigmatizing the Soviet Union with schemes that this powerful and earnest peace-loving state has never had in mind.

The White House and the Pentagon want to justify a series of their activities aimed at implementing the counterrevolutionary U.S. global strategy in Asia and the Pacific. They have stepped up the arms race and war preparations and strived to oppose the development of revolutionary and progressive forces in this large region.

Northeast Asia has always played a vital role in the U.S. global strategy. U.S. military circles have always devoted much of their time and effort to the plan of establishing a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance that is firm and effective as they desire. The White House and Japan have always considered strategic coordination with Japan as a cornerstone in their policy of military cooperation in the Pacific area.

Umpteen U.S. presidents, including Reagan, have considered the U.S.-Japan relationship the core of U.S. foreign policy in Asia and the strengthening of the military alliance with Japan the first priority of U.S. foreign policy.

The ruling capitalists of both countries are much interested in Reagan's visit to Japan because of its significance and timing. This visit marks a coincidence of the strategic schemes of both sides. Through this visit, the Reagan administration wants to accelerate even more vigorously its frenzied crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community; secure better military coordination between the United States, Japan, and South Korea; and carry out the plan of besieging the Soviet Union in Northeastern Asia and the western Pacific.

Just as AKAHATA, an organ of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, observed on 28 October 1983: Such a trip will not contribute anything to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. On the contrary, it will intensify military confrontation and increase tension. It is noteworthy that the White House and the Pentagon have made no effort to conceal the scheme of the U.S. President, who wants to to expand U.S. diplomatic activities with Japan in close connection with the strengthening of Sino-U.S. collusion so as to serve the Reagan administration's plan to deploy the new U.S. mid-range missiles in Western Europe, and to intensify and extend U.S. military commitment throughout the Pacific area. At the same time, the United States wants to consolidate the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique to oppose the Korean people's aspirations for peace and national unification.

To the Nakasone administration, Reagan's visit is another occasion for it to assert and emphasize the foreign and military policies it has resolved to implement despite protest and disagreement in the country. These policies are designed to link Japan more closely to the U.S. orbit and its security to the general security of the NATO bloc because it is contended that the security of the seven largest developed capitalist countries -- the representatives of which attended the Williamsburg conference in May 1983 -- involves all the world and cannot be considered separately.

These policies also demand that Japan play a greater role in the international arena and a more important military role in Asia and the Pacific. It is obvious that this visit by Reagan only promotes the cause of accelerating the rearmament of Japan and is a strong stimulant for the militarist trend in Japan.

It is not accidental that the Tokyo authorities have enthusiastically talked a lot about the possibility of expanding bilateral military cooperation. Just before setting out on 8 November, Reagan told the director of the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN that he would like to see a powerful Japan because this would be a great factor of stability in the Pacific area. Yet, the White House and the Pentagon simultaneously stressed that the United States remains the number one power in the area. In other words, this statement by Reagan is meant to press Japan into further accelerating its rearmament and developing its military muscle, but it must always stay under the U.S. shadow and serve the U.S. strategy in Northeast Asia and the Pacific.

Reagan's demands evidently further involve several other fields such as finance, technology, and trade. Both guest and host know that the economic, financial, and trade contradictions between the United States and Japan are very acute and complicated. They cannot be settled overnight even with Reagan's visit. What is worth mentioning is that Washington and Tokyo have agreed not to let these contradictions interfere with their plan to strengthen the military alliance. All peace-loving people in Asia and the Pacific must be vigilant against this.

One thing is too obvious to large numbers of Japanese people: Reagan's visit only brings new disasters to their country. In the past few days, and even when Reagan's plane was about to land at Hamida airport, several anti-Reagan meetings and demonstrations had taken place in this country.

The Nakasone administration wants to solemnly welcome the U.S. President. It also wants him to have a chance to see the small town of Hino and the famous sight of Fuji Mountain. However, what did Mr Reagan see upon his landing at Hamida airport? He had to board a helicopter immediately to fly to the government guest house. The general public thinks that what he has seen and will see much more is the extremely strict security around him. Some 90,000 policemen have been mobilized, including 23,000 policemen who have to stand by regularly on the various streets in Tokyo, and 27 warships have been ordered to patrol the Gulf of Tokyo regularly.

Reagan's visit to Japan has only stirred up anti-American feelings of the Japanese people and further widened the gap between them and their ruling circles. To large numbers of Japanese people, Mr Reagan is not welcome.

Cites Anti-Communist Nature

OW131303 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 13 -- Reagan's recent four-day official visit to Japan has further exposed "the odious anti-communist nature of the U.S. President and his cult of the nuclear deterrent strategy," says NHAN DAN in its commentary today.



"The most outstanding topic during this trip, the paper notes, "was the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, and the speeding up of the plan for encirclement of the Soviet Union in Northeast Asia and the Pacific."

"Reagan once again slandered and threatened the Soviet Union" NHAN DAN says. "He falsely accused the U.S.S.R. of wanting to threaten Japan and to move part of its long-range missiles from Europe to Asia. But it is widely known that the Soviet Government has many times declared that if an agreement on reduction of nuclear weapons acceptable to the two sides (the Soviet Union and the United States) was reached, the Soviet Union would never install its SS-20 missiles in the eastern part of its territory."

The paper says: The Japanese people have seen the president of a country which has over 500,000 troops stationed in many parts of the world-Japan included-with thousands of military bases and positions in foreign countries, criticise the Soviet Union for what he dubbed aggressive [as received] and expansionist ambitions. They have seen a man who had given orders to invade Grenada-a small country with a population of fewer than 120,000-discourse as if all his life he were seeking peace and freedom."

The paper writes:

"The agreements between the Washington administration and the Tokyo government on promoting strategic relations, widening military cooperation and closely tying Japan to NATO, reached through Reagan's visit, have caused concern among peace-loving forces in Asia. Those agreements have in fact put Japan in the face of three dangerous developments:

First, they have given a fillip to Japanese militarism and forced Japan to considerably increase its military budget, regardless of all consequences toward the national economy and the working people's life.

Second, they will gradually lead the Japanese Government to transgress the limits allowed by the Japanese Constitution.

Third, they will involve Japan in U.S. military adventures in the world."

"The strengthening of the U.S.-Japan military alliance will pose many new threats to peace and stability in vast areas of Asia," NHAN DAN warns. "This will cut across the basic interests of the Japanese people and is bound to face ever stronger opposition," it adds.

The paper concludes: Ronald Reagan has left Japan for South Korea, continuing his hectic crusade against Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, a crusade which can only further increase opposition to the U.S. warmongers and bring them yet heavier failures."

#### PARTY BODIES TO IMPLEMENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

BK091050 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 September 83 p 1

[Text] Almost all provincial, city, and other party committees directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, and various sectors, branches, and some central organs have discussed the resolution of the CPV Central Committee fourth plenum. In keeping with the real situation of localities and sectors, and on the basis of the spirit and letter of this resolution, they have accelerated a number of immediate tasks.

Many provincial and city party committees have fostered cadres for disseminating and supervising the study of the party resolution at district, war, and grassroots levels. Many provincial and city party committees and sectors have conducted criticism and self-criticism and formulated programs of action to implement this resolution. Through reviewing their tasks, various localities and sectors have better realized their strengths and weaknesses, especially loss of vigilance in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, negligence in transforming privately operated industry and commerce, and inactivity of the socialist economy which encourages development of the spontaneity of capitalism. In addition, socialist transformation in agriculture is slow, application of product contracts at agricultural cooperatives is lax, implementation of the principles of democratic centralism in economic supervision and management is not scrupulous, and punishment for party cadres and members who make serious mistakes and so forth is not serious.

Various echelons of party committees and leading sectors have formulated programs of action emphasizing key problems and weaknesses of localities and sectors, and on supplementary measures for some important tasks which were not properly defined in resolutions of the second round of party organization congresses and resolutions of former party committees.

However, dissemination of the party resolution by some localities and central organs has been carried out incompletely and analyzed roughly, thus failing to help party cadres and members firmly grasp viewpoints, positions, and measures stipulated therein. Criticism and self-criticism has not been carefully conducted and has not been focused on urgent tasks and the weaknesses of localities and sectors in order to overcome them effectively.

To ensure a satisfactory result in implementing the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee plenum, dissemination of this resolution must be carried out completely and profoundly in order to enable all party cadres and members to understand its contents better and more correctly. Criticism and self-criticism of party committee echelons and leaders of sectors and branches must focus on striking problems of localities and sectors in order to formulate measures to effectively overcome shortcomings. Efforts must be made to avoid conducting criticism just for the sake of form. Each individual echelon, sector, party cadre and member, and state personnel must conduct criticism in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee resolution. Core cadres must set examples in conducting criticism and self-criticism, develop their strengths, and overcome their weaknesses. Party cadres and members who have been found with serious shortcomings in their stands, viewpoints, morality, and personality must immediately review their conduct to find a clear cause to promptly and strictly overcome their shortcomings.

The program of action of each echelon and sector to implement the party resolution must be realistic and concentrate on pressing problems of the party organization and sector, especially on the ideological and organizational aspects. To obtain concrete results, practical measures must be adopted for each task in conjunction with the carrying out of the state plan during the last months of this year. Study and organization of the implementation of party resolutions by each echelon, sector, and grassroots establishment always require close supervision in order to obtain positive and concrete results.

#### INTERNAL AFFAIRS CADRES DISCUSS TASKS, ORIENTATIONS

BK051059 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The party organization of the Central Internal Affairs Organs Department [dqangr booj khoois cow quan nooi] chinhs trung uwowng] recently held a first congress of delegates to discuss the tasks and orientations of the party organization during the 1983-85 period and to elect its executive committee. Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee attended and addressed the congress.

Over the past years, party cadres and members of the Central Internal Affairs Organs Department have made great efforts in studying and grasping the resolutions of the CPV congresses and Central Committee plenums. By reviewing their tasks, these party cadres and members better understand the various party standpoints in studying the law; in carrying out tasks related to inspection, control, adjudication, and the prevention of crimes and criminal activities; and in helping sectors to carry out their duties and functions. The party organization now has a contingent of party members with a sound political background. The majority of them have been forged for years in their sector's struggle and tasks, thereby enabling them to maintain revolutionary ethics. Many tasks of their sector have been vigorously accelerated and many basic party organizations and party chapters have been consolidated. The party building task has been closely combined with tasks aimed at improving the organs organization and the quality of leading core cadres, and at building sectors.

In the light of the CPV Central Committee fourth plenum resolution, the congress reviewed shortcomings, especially the loss of vigilance against the enemy's plots and tactics by a number of party cadres and members, their superficial awareness in the struggle between the two paths, the diminution of their revolutionary zeal and capability, and the weaknesses of their organization.

The orientations and targets for party organization from now until 1985 include efforts to ensure all party members' absolute unanimity with party lines and viewpoints; helping each sector, in its task and function, to obtain concrete results in implementing and protecting the law; and controlling and preventing crimes and criminal activity, thereby effectively serving the implementation of party and state lines and policies.

Party organizations must also participate in improving the work methods and the organization of organs; in enhancing the sense of responsibility; in maintaining the militant, resolute, cautious, and accurate nature of the tasks concerning inspection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication; in studying the law and the reality of the people's livelihood; and in promptly carrying out the political tasks. It must seriously and effectively carry out the four-work system; respect the people's right to collective mastery, build pure, firm, and strong party organs; satisfactorily control party members; actively participate in formulating and carrying out training programs in order to improve the quality of party members, and develop the party.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Vo Chi Cong commended cadres and members of the internal affairs sector for their great efforts and high sense of responsibility. He stressed that the basic task of the internal affairs sector is to firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat and effectively protect and satisfactorily implement socialist law, thereby effectively contributing to consolidating the socialist system. Cadres and members of the internal affairs sector must further enhance their vigilance in the acute and decisive struggle between us and the enemy.

First of all, they must oppose the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists; contribute to the class struggle in the fight between the two paths; and eliminate rightist phenomena and the serious loss of vigilance.

They must take more effective measures to oppose acts of violation of socialist property and respect the worker's right to collective mastery, while resolving to suppress and punish hooligans, thieves, and speculators who seek to disturb the market and social order and safety.

The comrade urged cadres and members of the internal affairs sectors to consistently improve and enhance their revolutionary ethics, oppose all degenerate phenomena, and resolutely expel disqualified members from the party.

The internal affairs sector must better carry out various tasks concerning planning, training, and fostering cadres in order to improve the effectiveness of its apparatus; and strive to improve its coordination with other sectors in discovering, investigating, and executing various cases. Criticism and self-criticism among party cadres and members must be conducted profoundly and in accordance with the spirit of the CPV Central Committee fourth plenum resolution.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE SPECIFIES DUTIES FOR CONTROLLERS

BK140658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] The Council of State recently issued a decree approving the statutes for controllers of the people's organs of control. The statutes are composed of specific clauses on the controllers' positions, responsibilities, rank, and work criteria, as well as regulations on their uniforms, salaries, and work certificates. Controllers' duties are clearly specified in the statutes as follows:

Controllers, who are cadres of the people's organs of control, are appointed by the Council of State or designated by the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control to control the observance of law, implement the right of public prosecution, and ensure the scrupulous and uniform observance of law. The basis for their control work is the Constitution, laws, and official documents of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Controllers must be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the socialist regime, wholeheartedly serve the people, and heroically struggle to defend truth and law. They must uphold the sense of organization and discipline, the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, and strive to improve their work standards and the five virtues of control cadres: fairness, righteousness, impartiality, caution, and modesty.

Controllers wear insignias and uniforms when on duty. Procurators, deputy procurators, and controllers of people's organs of control at all levels, who are appointed according to the law on organizing people's organs of control, will be issued certificates by the chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control to enable them to carry out their duties. They have the right to request state organs, social organizations, people's armed forces, state personnel, and citizens to correctly comply with the law. They have priority use of transportation and public liaison means to promptly prevent criminal acts and violations of the law.

#### HANOI HOLDS POPULATION EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM

OW111550 Hanoi VNA in English 1 9 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 11 -- The Ministry of Education recently organized in Hanoi a national symposium on the compilation of a population education program for the complementary education service.

The symposium was financed by the U.N. Fund for Population Activity (U.N.F.P.A.) and the Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific (R.O.E.A.P.). Dr Ansar Ali Khan, representative of the R.O.E.A.P., attended the symposium.

The symposium adopted a draft program of population education for the complementary education as well as syllabuses on specific subjects. It also approved the draft script for a film on population education among adults.

During his stay in Vietnam, Dr Ansar Ali Khan was received by Vice-minister of Education Ho Truc.

SINGAPOREN. KOREAN SHIP TIED TO RANGOON BLAST DENIED BERTH

BK100843 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Singapore, Nov 10 (AFP) -- The North Korean cargo ship, Tonggan Aeguk Ho, reported to have been in Burmese waters just before the Rangoon bomb explosion which decimated the South Korean leadership last month, will not be allowed to dock in Singapore, a Foreign Ministry official said here today.

The 5379-tonne ship is now in transit in Singapore waters on its way back to North Korea from Sri Lanka. The cargo ship with a crew of 20 is anchored just outside Sultan Shoal, a small island which has a lighthouse and guides ships entering Singapore from the west. The shoal is about 10 km (six miles) from Singapore mainland.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that so far the North Korean ship had not asked for permission to dock here. "They will not be allowed to dock in Singapore if they should request for it," he added. The ship, according to a reliable source, has very "sensitive radio and telecommunications equipment on board."

The ship figured prominently in reports from Burma soon after the October 9 bomb blast which killed 17 top South Korean officials, including four key Cabinet members, and four Burmese. Soon after the bomb blast, the vessel sailed for Sri Lanka where it stayed in international waters. Sri Lankan marine police kept a close watch on it following reports that it could have been used to smuggle men and material into Rangoon for the attack, believed to have been an assassination attempt on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. President Chon was unhurt as he arrived late at a wreath-laying ceremony at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum where the bomb exploded. Burma broke off diplomatic ties with Pyongyang and ordered the North Korean Embassy in Rangoon closed when it found positive evidence that North Korean agents planted the bomb at the mausoleum.

N. Korea Protests Ban

BK130527 Hong Kong AFP in English 0452 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Singapore, Nov 13 (AFP) -- North Korea has protested against Singapore's refusal to allow one of its cargo ships, Tonggan Aeguk Ho, docking facilities here last week, the SUNDAY TIMES reported today. "No reason (for the ban) was given to us. We will be taking up the matter with the authorities", the paper quoted a North Korean Embassy official as saying.

The vessel which figured prominently during last month's Rangoon bomb explosion which killed 17 South Korean officials, including four Cabinet ministers, was refused docking facilities when it arrived here from Colombo Thursday. The vessel, which was forced to anchor off Sultan Shoal about 10 km from Singapore, left for an undisclosed destination the following day. The local press had described the Korean boat as a "spy ship" equipped with sophisticated communication equipment.

The North Korean Embassy official, who strongly denied Pyongyang's complicity in the bomb explosion, said that the cargo ship could have unloaded general merchandise here. He said several that [as received] local firms were involved as this was purely a "commercial venture." The ship had also been planning to lift a soybean consignment to Pyongyang and it also needed bunker fuel. On the sophisticated communications equipment which was reportedly on board, the embassy official said: "Which ships these days don't use sophisticated communications?" According to the embassy spokesman, the vessel had visited Singapore in the past and had both lifted and discharged cargoes without any problems. It was alleged that the Tonggan Aeguk Ho was anchored in the Rangoon area at the time of the October 9 explosion.



DEMONSTRATION AT U.S. EMBASSY PROTESTS GRENADA

OW111249 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Three demonstrations were held today in Makati and Manila. In Makati financial district this afternoon, lawyers, doctors, accountants, and other professionals held what they called a reconciliation rally which again sparked confetti throwing from buildings along Ayala Avenue and slow down traffic.

The professionals were joined by relatives of political detainees. Over at the Labor Ministry, at grounds in Intramuros, workers belonging to the militant KMU or Kilusang Mayo Uno rallied to press their claims for higher wage increases. The KLM groups claimed the recently granted wage increases were not enough.

At the U.S. Embassy premises, some 300 students gathered to protest the American invasion of Grenada. In all three demonstrations there were no reported incidents.

MARCOS RAPS BUSINESSMEN FOR CRITICIZING GOVERNMENT

OW101313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The country's business community has come under fire for continuously blaming the government for the current economic problems. Instead, the president has called on business leaders to do some housecleaning themselves and purge their ranks of, as he put it, tax evaders, smugglers, currency hoarders and buyers of stolen goods. The president and the business leaders engaged in a frank, but friendly, discussion at the closing session of the ninth annual Philippine business conference at Malacanang this noon. And Joel Barotilla was there.

[Begin Barotilla recording] Discarding his prepared speech, the president responded directly to the position paper presented by the businessmen, listing several issues of concern to the business sector. These include the presidential succession, public confidence in the administration, freedom of media, independence of the judiciary and the functions of the military.

Instead of responding directly to these issues, the president turned the table on his audience by asking them to present substantial proposals which would help raise some funds to meet the financial requirements of our economy. The president asked the businessmen whether they realized that the showers of confetti that fell into Makati would some day prevent the opening of letters of credit and that the political stability of the country would come under microscopic scrutiny. The president cited cases in which the businessmen contributed to the present economic crisis. [end Barotilla recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] You blamed the government for many things. Perhaps it's about time that I made a few demands on you, and we be candid with each other. The (?multi-) nationals are notorious for paying taxes. The other nationals are not. Especially, the Filipino, and other nationals I will not mention here.

Contrary to your claims, you have been paying less and less taxes every year, notwithstanding the increase in the production of goods in the Philippines. This does not include flagrant violations of customs laws such as outright smuggling, overpricing, underpricing, consequently, and dollar salting, bribery and the like. [end Marcos recording]

[Begin Barotilla recording] The chief executive said it is time the business community and the government join their efforts in the quest of national stability. He added that he has in his possession the list of all businessmen engaged in nefarious activities and that they will soon be prosecuted. [end Barotilla recording]

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